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Alia Urges Ruling on Leadership Pay, Privileges

AU0207134891 Tirana ATA in English 1210 GMT 2 Jul 91

["Announcements of the President's Cabinet"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—The President of the Republic Ramiz Alia, based on the law "On the Main Constitutional Provisions," decided to submit to the People's Assembly for reexamination the law "On the Status of the Deputy to the People's Assembly," approved on June 21, 1991. In this decision, after evaluating the high duty of the deputy as the people's representative, attention was attracted on the need of a more modest material treatment. This must be done especially due to the critical economic situation of the country and the justified sensibility of the masses towards the profits of this kind, which for a group of leaders of the previous leadership were turned to privileges and favours.

The President's Cabinet announces also that through a letter addressed to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Presidency of the People's Assembly on June 19, 1991 that Comrade Ramiz Alia has demanded that within June decision be adopted also for the reduction of the expenditures and services defrayed by the state for him, including here the change of the dwelling place, the reduction of the staff, etc. [sentence as received] In the same request the president has suggested that in the same way be followed also for the treatment of the highest ranking functionaries of the state.

Amnesty for 'Last' Espionage, Sabotage Prisoners

AU0207135291 Tirana ATA in English 1208 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—On July 2, President Ramiz Alia signed the Decree Nr. 7, on the basis of which the last prisoners for espionage, sabotage, diversion and terroristic act, as well as the prisoners for slanders and offence of high state organs, for participation in illegal manifestations etc., were pardoned. Hence, with this decree, there is not any prisoner serving sentence for such acts.

Reportage on Kosovo Declaration Anniversary

Right to Equality

AU0207164591 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Frederik Mikeli commentary]

[Text] One year ago, on 2 July 1990, 114 Albanian delegates of the Kosovo Assembly unanimously approved the Constitutional Declaration on Kosovo. According to this, the Province of Kosovo was declared to be an independent and equal entity in the framework of the Yugoslav Federation, as a subject equal to other members of the federation.

First, the declaration expressed the fundamental constitutional stand of the Albanian population of Kosovo, and constituted an act of political self-determination within the framework of Yugoslavia. This act confirmed Kosovo as a political and constitutional entity and defined the common political and constitutional position of the equal citizens and nationalities of the Province of Kosovo. The declaration of the Kosovo Constitutional Declaration was a historic decision for the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, because in this way the highest representatives of the Albanian people realized the will and legitimate rights of this ancient people living on its own territories in Yugoslavia to be equal to other peoples in the Yugoslav Federation, a right that has always been refused and denied by Serbian chauvinism. This decision was an act of courage and bravery accomplished under conditions of violence, savage terror, and under the conditions of military occupation, at a time when Serbia had even dissolved the Kosovo Assembly.

Second, it was also an act of wisdom and maturity in which the Albanian deputies, recognizing more clearly the anti-Albanian policies and the denial of the Albanian cause in Yugoslavia, not only defended the Albanian people's aspirations to be an independent people and to have their own legitimate republic, but also showed the international public that there can be no settlement of the problems of Yugoslavia without the opinions and commitment of the Albanians.

Third, this decision by the Kosovo Assembly was a legal act that was based on the right of the Albanian population in Kosovo, as the third-largest population in the Yugoslav Federation, to have the status of a republic at a time when other peoples did, even though they were smaller in number than the Albanian people in Kosovo.

Fourth, it was a democratic act, because it expressed the interests and aspirations of a 2-million-strong people, the Albanian people in Yugoslavia, and was carried out by the representatives of this people in the Provincial Assembly. It also represented support for the democratic realization of the will and national aspirations of the other peoples in Yugoslavia. However, although it was welcomed and greeted by the Albanian population and progressive forces within and outside Yugoslavia, it provided Serbian chauvinism and nationalist forces in Yugoslavia with a pretext to start a new, harsh, and savage anti-Albanian campaign. Thus, the persecution began of the Albanian deputies who took part in the historic decision of the Constitutional Declaration of Kosovo. The Kosovo Assembly and government were suspended. The public media, such as Pristina Radio and Television, were closed down. Later, the newspaper RILINDJA was also closed down. More than 60,000 Albanian workers were thrown onto the streets. There was the unprecedented campaign to poison Albanian

schoolchildren in schools and other public places, which caused deep indignation not only in Kosovo but in the world. In this way, the Serbia state tried to stop the Albanians' mouths, to isolate them, and to restrict their rights even further.

However, an entire people, which has its own right to existence, cannot be shackled. A whole year has passed since 2 July 1990. How has the course of events developed? The Albanian population of Kosovo and other areas where Albanians live recall with respect the decision of the Albanian Assembly of Kosovo. This is testimony to the popular support for this historic decision one year after it was taken. However, not only this decision, but the aspiration and will of the Albanian population to enjoy the right to a republic, the right to equality with other people of Yugoslavia, will remain unquenched until they are fulfilled. The Albanian nation is determined on this. This is its legitimate right.

Recent developments in Yugoslavia show clearly the importance of the Albanian factor in this country's stability, just as did the decision of 2 July 1990 for the Republic of Kosovo and the Albanian population throughout Yugoslavia to enjoy their legitimate rights like other peoples. This would contribute to the necessary processes of democratization of political and social life in Yugoslavia, and would help to avert civil war in this country and to pacify the currently highly inflamed situation.

Landmarks for Democratic Future

AU0207151391 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—The proclamation of the Constitutional Declaration on July 2 last year and later of the Republic of Kosova were both an historic moment for the national question of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and landmarks for the political democratic future of all the peoples of Yugoslavia, the commentator Lulzim Cota writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. They were at the same time a great political support for the realization in a democratic way of the will and national aspirations of the other peoples of Yugoslavia. But unfortunately, as other times, this political support to the Albanians for the democratic processes in Yugoslavia was not paid back with the same coin by the representatives of other peoples of Yugoslavia. They not only did not support and recognize the Republic of Kosova, but gave a free hand to the Serb chauvinists to undertake violent anti-Albanian actions.

Many political developments have occurred in Kosova and Yugoslavia from July last year until now. Last week, when Slovenia and Croatia materialized their independence, Yugoslavia started a real civil war.

At this difficult time for the Slovenian-Croatians, when no one within and outside Yugoslavia backed their independence, it were only the Albanians of Kosova, consistent in their stand to observe the sovereign right of the peoples to self-determination, who backed up and endorsed the independence of these two republics.

Supporting the independence of Slovenia and Croatia, the Albanians of Kosova reaffirm at the same time their persistence for the Republic of Kosova proclaimed legitimately by the Assembly of Kosova.

Commemorating this historic day for Kosova, July 2, we wish that the Republic of Kosova be realized and materialized as soon as possible, in a democratic and peaceful way, without the others' interference, less so of the Army, as it has often happened in the past. The Republic of Kosova will contribute not only to promote the process of democratization of the political and social life in Kosova, but will exert its influence in the whole democratic development of Yugoslavia, in any form it will exist in the future, according to the sovereign will of the peoples it consists of ZERI I POPULLIT concludes.

Historical Turning Point

AU0207152891 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Sokol Perihati commentary: "2 July—A Turning Point in the History of the Albanian Nation"]

[Text] The date of 2 July 1990 entered the history of our nation with the deep pain in the motherland on one hand and the joy of the realization of a great dream in martyred Kosova on the other hand.

On the same day that the Albanian deputies solemnly declared the Republic of Kosova in the open air, thousands of young Albanians climbed the railings of foreign embassies in Tirana. There were faces stained with tears of pain and joy in both Tirana and Pristina. While distress spread throughout Tirana, our hearts were nevertheless cheered by our brothers in Pristina and vice versa. On 2 July the nation was divided in two, and the dividing wall still stands between them. After one year a painful question still hangs over the conscience of the nation: Who was responsible for these painful escapes? Perhaps those who for decades had propped up the dividing wall so that it would never be demolished, because its downfall would mean the downfall of the all-powerful state. Now after one year, when we turn our heads back, we cannot fail to see that 2 July 1990 was a turning point in the history of our nation. It shook the drowsy (?world) of illusions and dogma, and was the first step on the road that culminated in the demonstrations of December, political pluralism, the first multiparty elections, and the pluralist Assembly and government.

Your exodus was followed by the last shameful mass rally and your Nifa-escorted departures [reference to police vans]. Nevertheless, you set off into the unknown and left your motherland, in the knowledge that she was not to blame for these woes. The date of 2 July will be recalled as a day of pain and tears for us, but also be remembered as the foundation stone of a great achievement, the end of one epoch and the beginning of another.

One year has now passed since 2 July. The exodus continues. Thousands and thousands of Albanians are leaving by land, air, and sea. It will continue until democracy has really won, until the injustices of history are redressed. Then you will likewise return by the thousands, and mother Albania will welcome you with tears of happiness, tears of genuine victory.

National Unity Party Statement

AU0207150991 Tirana ATA in English 1024 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—On July 1, the Party of Albanian National Unity declared a statement on its worry over the situation of the Albanians in Kosova and other territories of Yugoslavia. It stresses that the Party of the Albanian National Unity appeals to Europe and the U.S.A., to all the international and inter-European organizations to halt the bloody hand, the terror and violence of the Serb chauvinists. The Kosovars, who commemorate the first anniversary of the proclamation of Kosova "Republic" should take their own place and win their right for self-determination up to the secession and unification with the state they want.

Through all members and sympathisers, the Party of Albanian National Unity, the statement says further on, will work and influence through all means, even through international organisms to bar all the actions and discriminations the Serbs' power exerts on the Albanians and the century-long dream and efforts of the Albanians for the unification of their old territories become true.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Greece, Yugoslavia

AU0207164891 Tirana ATA in English 0959 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—A press conference was held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 1, mainly on the Corfu meeting between our Foreign Minister Kapllani and the Greek one Samaras, on the situation in Yugoslavia, etc.

With regard to these questions, Bashkim Dino, head of department for the relations with the neighbouring countries, underlined:

The talks between our foreign minister and the Greek counterpart were fruitful. They open up a wider perspective for the bilateral relations and this because Albania, as Samaras said, has made significant steps with regard to pluralism, to international relations with the acceptance in the CSCE, its forthcoming membership in the Council of Europe, etc. Besides others, the perspective of the bilateral relations will consist also in the intensification of the bilateral political visits. In September it is expected that Samaras make a return visit to Kapllani in Sarande. On the other hand, it is expected that the Albanian premier pay a return visit to the Greek premier, who paid a visit to Albania recently. These must be followed later by visits of the presidents and parliamentary groups of both countries.

The representatives of the Greek Government dwelt also on the question of religion. They demanded that a representative of the Greek Patriarchate come to our country to assist in initiating the activity of the Albanian Orthodox Church with the (?aim) that both churches, the Greek and the Albanian one, are autocephalous. This proposal was accepted by the Albanian party.

The representatives of the Albanian Government laid the stress in the Corfu meeting on the question of refugees. The Greek foreign minister underlined that the status of political emigrant will be given to none of the Albanian refugees because Albania has a pluralistic government and society.

The representative of the UN Office on Emigration in Athens, who was present in the talks on the Albanian refugee questions, stresses that, as far as we know, no sentences are passed on the Albanian refugees returned to Albania. He agreed Greek Government should adopt measures to find them jobs and accommodation and stressed that the Greek Government has no right to return to Albania the Albanian refugees, if they do not want to.

The economic relations with Greece were considered with priority. The Greek foreign minister stressed that in the Foreign Ministry of Greece has been set up a staff of the Greek Government for economic mid-term and short-term aids for Albania. Besides, the Greeks will use even the funds of the European Common Market accorded to them for investments in Albania. A closer cooperation will be realised between the chambers of commerce for both countries.

In the Corfu talks, the Albanian party raised the question of Cameria. On this just question there is a special organization "Cameria" in Albania. This question is for us a question known in history and which remains open. We are not for territorial claims, the Albanian representative said, but for the observation of the human rights so that the Cam population come and go freely in its territories and meet with their people in Greece.

Regarding the Yugoslav question, B. Dino said that we are for a democratic solution and through negotiations of the Yugoslav crisis, where the peoples must decide on their destinies themselves. The situation there is rather tense and diplomacy is in its climax. No-one is able to foresee the course of this crisis but what Europe and Albania as a neighbouring country are interested in is that this crisis be solved without victims and destructions but within the context of the Conference of the European Cooperation and Security.

Zhelev Views Disbanding of Warsaw Pact

AU0107201891 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Statement by President Zhelyu Zhelev to Nikolay Konakchiev, following final session of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, in Prague on 1 July 1991—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I had the pleasure of asking our President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev about his opinion on the beginning of a new era, which means that I interviewed him immediately following the signing of the document which marks the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact.

[Begin Zhelev recording] For me, this is historical event, considering that it marks the end of the Warsaw Pact. After 36 years of existence, the end of the Warsaw Pact was confirmed at the previous session. Naturally, the National Assembly is expected to ratify the agreement on the disbanding, but I think that this is only a formal aspect of the question.

It is remarkable that within only 10 days we parted with the two fundamental pillars of the totalitarian epoch and of the communist system. Just like the dissolution of CEMA, the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact actually marks the end of a era, and I am convinced that it opens the door to a new era of united, democratic Europe. [End Zhelev recording].

SFRY Embassy Rejects BTA Commentary

AU0207155891 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1441 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] According to TANJUG, today the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia categorically denied the BTA assertions that Milenko Stefanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Bulgaria, had allegedly informed the Bulgarian Government of the intention of the Yugoslav Government to strengthen military security along the border with Bulgaria.

We remind our listeners that on 1 July BTA disseminated a commentary under the headline, "Belgrade Warns Sofia—On Whose Behalf?" The message of denial sent to BTA states that the only conversation held by Ambassador Stefanovic was with Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov, and it concerned clarification of the Bulgarian position on the issue of the Bulgarian Government recognizing the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia.

The observers quoted by TANJUG assess the BTA commentary as part of the great pressure that has been applied during the last few days upon officials, through unobjective and biased mass media reporting, to make them change their stance regarding Yugoslavia, namely the need to preserve Yugoslavia's unity.

BSP Supports Preservation of Yugoslav Unity

AU0207161091 Sofia BTA in English 1529 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] shares the stand of the official Bulgarian institutions on the proclaimed independence of Slovenia and Croatia.

The BSP supports all constructive ideas and peaceful efforts of the political factors inside and outside Yugoslavia for the preservation of this country's unity within its internationally recognized borders, the conflict cannot be solved by violence and pressure, it is said in today's official statement of the BSP. The BSP hopes that the future of Yugoslavia will be determined not by means of war but at the table of negotiations through a reasonable dialogue between the republics by respecting the interests and the free will of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The BSP declares that as an "independent national political force it will work for the good-neighbourly relations and for the progress of cooperation both with Yugoslavia and its separate republics in the spirit of the traditional relations of closeness, friendliness and understanding."

Nikola Petkov Agrarians Walk Out of Assembly

AU0207161891 Sofia BTA in English 1535 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA)—The Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party faction announced today its decision to leave parliament. The faction comprises 10 MP's (the other deputies of the opposition Agrarian Party formed the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United faction together with the parliamentary group of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party). Mr. Nikodim Popov, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly and member of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party, is also among those who walked out of parliament today.

So far about 80 out of the total of 400 MP's have walked out of parliament. The Constitution can be passed only by two-thirds of the votes of all MP's, i.e. by 257 out of 400 MP's.

In its present composition parliament cannot adopt a genuinely democratic constitution, nor can it lead the country out of the political and economic crisis. This was how the agrarian faction motivated its decision today.

This is a step dictated by fear of the unification processes in the agrarian parties, it is a step of self-interested motives, seeking cheap political dividends, the MP's of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United faction believe. They came out with a special declaration today in which the decision for leaving parliament at the present moment is assessed as shirking responsibility for "the defence of the interests of the Bulgarian peasants and of Bulgarian democracy."

The Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United faction declared that it will stay in parliament so that the Grand National Assembly can complete its work and pass the new constitution, adopt a resolution on its dissolution on July 17 and schedule new elections for September. "We will not allow the parliamentary majority of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] to stop us from achieving these aims, because as a minority we have the strong weapon of the veto in the signing of the constitution," the deputies of the United Agrarian faction warn.

Dr. Petur Dertliev, leader of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, reproached the Nikola Petkov Agrarians for "deserting" at a difficult period for this country when it is of paramount importance to preserve the prestige of its institutions—parliament, the government and the presidency.

Ecoglasnost Urges Shutdown of Kozloduy Plant

AU0207154791 Sofia BTA in English 1504 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA)—It is not quiet at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, but not because there are accidents there. The recent reports of accidents and of a threat of a nuclear catastrophe have only aggravated the complicated situation at the n-plant which is anyway difficult. They have a psychological impact on the work of its personnel and create a feeling of strain and insecurity. Along with the numerous technological problems, this may also cause violations of the exploitation regimen. This is how the chief engineer of generating units five and six summed up this risk:

"No matter how commonplace it may sound, the plant and its problems are a reflection of Bulgaria's ailing economy. We cannot be an oasis of prosperity. We are well aware of all problems raised by the IAEA. We have repeatedly sought the government's help for their solution - starting from the inaccurate projects, the shortcomings of the Soviet equipment, the lack of hard currency for importing high-quality equipment and control instruments, the primitive conditions for personnel training and improving the employees' qualification, the burdensome management structure, to reach to the scores of social problems our personnel has. Therefore the unfavourable conclusions of the mission did not come as a surprise to anyone."

The Executive Council of the Ecoglasnost Organization for Environment Protection insists before the Council of Ministers and the Energetika Association on taking urgent measures for the immediate stopping of generating units 1,2,3 and 4 at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant.

The technological equipment and the exploitation of these generating units does not correspond to the international security standards, a declaration of Ecoglasnost received at BTA reads. This makes an accident quite probable and it would threaten the life and the health of the present and future generations of Bulgaria and the neighbouring European countries.

Ecoglasnost appeals on the countries of the European Community to help Bulgaria with electric power (gratuitously) in quantities equal to those generated by the first four units.

Ecoglasnost demands the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov for "not giving publicity to the real state of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant."

Minister Vulkov Views Foreign Affairs Situation

AU0207132391 Sofia ANTENI in Bulgarian No. 26, 26 Jun 91 p 9

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Viktor Vulkov by Vikhra Rizova; place and date not given: "Bulgaria Has Renounced the Satellite Syndrome"]

[Text] [Rizova] Minister Vulkov, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently become a focus of particular attention for the mass media. How do you explain this special interest?

[Vulkov] Your remark is perfectly justified. The public and the mass media have recently manifested particular interest in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This could be explained by the radical changes occurred in connection with the elimination of so-called "off limit" subjects and "taboos" related to the Foreign Ministry's work as they existed under the totalitarian regime. On the other hand, the intensified activities of Bulgaria's new foreign policy cannot help playing an important role in public opinion. We are gratified by the fact that a positive trend toward "transparence" is asserting itself in the activities of all our institutions, the Foreign Ministry included.

[Rizova] How do you assess the publication of lists containing names of some of your employees, who are accused of not projecting the right "image" of the Foreign Ministry? Do you consider this publication as a genuinely constructive approach, as an effort of exerting pressure for obtaining "comfortable" posts abroad, or as something totally different?

[Vulkov] You have correctly grasped the essential objective of the campaign conducted in connection with the publication of personal files containing names of Foreign Affairs Ministry employees.

Some of the files actually refer to people who lack the necessary professional and moral qualifications for the post assigned to them. The recent, considerable personnel cuts were chiefly aimed at eliminating such cadres. A reevaluation of personal qualifications is currently underway in our ministry to eliminate all functionaries who do not conform with the high criteria of the present day. Our approach to this process is solely motivated by our concern of being objective without any political bias.

On the other hand, the pressure exerted upon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with access to our institution continues. Some people, however, cannot understand that "comfortable" posts for diplomats do not exist either within the country, or abroad. All those who aspire to work at the Foreign Ministry should realize that professional qualifications are required above all things.

[Rizova] What is your opinion about the cadres—are you convinced that the necessary number of well trained people who should represent Bulgaria's new image in the world are available, or is it necessary to select candidates for the posts of ambassadors among members of other professional groups?

[Vulkov] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a sufficient number of well trained cadres many of whom are perfectly capable of representing our interests and of building Bulgaria's new image abroad. These people are conscientiously fulfilling their duties.

In certain cases, however, political considerations necessarily influence the appointment of ambassadors. Such considerations not only are in full accordance with our national interests, but also specifically require the consideration of political factors on a priority basis. The peculiar features of the political situation, the basic goals to which our relations with a given country are subject, the special conditions existing in that country and the necessity of emphasizing certain peculiar aspects of our bilateral relations, in addition to some other factors, demand that an individual who is not a career diplomat should be selected for that particular post. As the personal representative of the head of state the individual in question is expected to pursue a specific policy. Such is the international practice and nothing prevents Bulgaria from taking advantage of such appointments.

[Rizova] Which external or internal factors determine the priorities of our new foreign policy, according to you?

[Vulkov] The transition to a democratic state with a pluralistic political system, the introduction of a market economy, and the guarantees for human rights and freedoms produce new factors determining the priorities of our new foreign policy. We replaced the ideological priorities and the monopoly of the Communist Party by nationwide interests. Voluntarism was replaced by a realistic and pragmatic approach. We replaced the concept of "socialist internationalism" by the concept that everything should be placed at the service of the Bulgarian people's national interests and instead of promoting the "class approach" we adhere to universal humanitarian principles today. Our foreign policy is subject to the aspiration for our fatherland's prompt renewal. It is aimed at guaranteeing optimal conditions and at contributing to Bulgaria's economic and intellectual rebirth, at building our motherland's attractive, new image, and at reliably guaranteeing our national security. Our efforts are aimed at integration and rapprochement with the world's economic and democratic centers. We are striving for our active participation in the further development of the All-European process, above all things, for the integration of the Republic of Bulgaria with the European political and economic structures. In addition to all this, we are ready to assess our country's geopolitical realities and its position on the Balkan Peninsula which is an unstable region situated at the crossroads between two continents and subject to frequent periods of unrest.

At the same time we are trying to reassess our cooperation with both the United States and the USSR on a new basis in accordance with our national interests.

Our policy is pragmatic and fully coordinated with the country's real possibilities and national interests. It is based on equal rights, mutual advantage, and respect. Foreign policy is the sphere in which we have reached the greatest consensus between the political forces.

[Rizova] With increasing self-confidence, we announce to the world that we are no longer a Soviet satellite. Nevertheless, the opinion prevails that our still persistant national inferiority complex forces us to knock on NATO's door after having closed the door to the Warsaw Pact. Do you think that the current balance of political forces in our country permits us to develop our own, independent foreign policy, or are we once again gravitating toward alien orbits?

[Vulkov] Yes, Bulgaria has definitely parted with the satellite syndrome. We already have the opportunity to develop our own foreign policy along all lines and without any restrictions. The renunciation of our one-sided orientation in the field of national security guarantees and economic relations is a characteristic trait of the Republic of Bulgaria's foreign policy. In this context we are conducting a strictly independent foreign policy devoted to Bulgaria's interests. At the same time our behavior on the international scene is guided by the universally accepted principles of mutual relations among states as determined in the UN Charter, in the CSCE Final Act, in the Paris Charter for a New Europe, and in numerous other universally recognized documents. We have no reason whatsoever to suffer from an inferiority complex as a nation. We are confident that Bulgaria will take its worthy place in an united and democratic Europe.

We are not knocking on NATO's door. We have not applied for membership in this organization whose importance for stability and peace we do not question and even highly appreciate. We perfectly realize that NATO does not intend to expand its membership, therefore we have no vain hopes and delusions in this respect. However, we are gratified to point out that our contacts and cooperation with the prestigious and successful NATO organization are developing and expanding. We are exchanging mutual visits, participating in roundtable talks, symposiums, and other similar forums sponsored by NATO. The meetings held on

the occasion of recent visit which Mr. Manfred Woerner, NATO secretary general, paid to our country played a great role in connection with intensifying our relations.

We regard NATO, along with the CSCE and other such institutions, as one of the international mainstays guaranteeing the stability of the new European structures. Bulgaria primarily seeks international guarantees for its national security in the integration with such institutions and in bilateral agreements with other countries, NATO members included— as far as the countries in question are ready to sign such agreements with us.

[Rizova] Certain frank observations regarding Bulgaria's foreign policy have recently appeared in Western newspapers. They imply that our country is excessively relying on friendship with the United States. Could this be an attempt to alert us that we might get lost somewhere on the road toward united Europe?

[Vulkov] As I previously stressed, we are conducting a multilateral foreign policy based on equal rights, mutual advantage, respect, and esteem. The foreign policy of the Republic of Bulgaria has its priorities. Our participation in the construction of a new Europe is our main task. Nevertheless, we are not neglecting the other trends.

In our new policy we are no longer guided by the principle of "either—or," but by the principle of "relations with all peoples." We would like to establish good relations with all our partners and we do not think that relations with one particular group of nations should be consolidated at the expense of others. We are by no means trying to juxtapose our relations with the United States to our cooperation with the European Community. The United States, for example, is an offspring of Europe and our relations with the United States represent a "continuation" of the European trend in our foreign policy. I am convinced that it is a question of mutual enrichment rather than of mutual exclusion in our priorities. Such are our views and our political line.

The important role of the United States as a worldwide political and economic factor is well known. Unfortunately, as a result of ideological considerations, our relations with the United States were extremely restricted in the recent past. Thanks to mutual efforts Bulgarian-U.S. relations not only were rescued from the deadlock of the totalitarian regime, but were even considerably intensified and further developed. The decisive contribution of the Bulgarian diplomatic efforts should be mentioned in this respect. This is a natural process for us without which there could be no question of Bulgaria's normal "opening up" to the world.

The first visit of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle to our country and his talks with President Zhelyu Zhelev was a particularly important event in the dynamic development of Bulgarian-U.S. relations. The United States pointed out that it welcomes Bulgaria in the family of free nations and extends its hand in friendship to us. Support for our resolute will to be free was expressed on the occasion.

[Rizova] Last, but not least, our readers would like to learn something about your farewell message in seeing off the new ambassadors of democratic Bulgaria to their posts abroad.

[Vulkov] The country's ambassadors today are both personal representatives of the president and emissaries of the democratic and reborn Republic of Bulgaria. The mission we entrust to them in connection with consolidating our country's new image demands great responsibility, so that we expect their performance to match our high criteria. We are seeing them off with sincere wishes for health and success in their noble task devoted to the development of Bulgaria's cooperation with the respective countries.

Tomov Comments on CEMA Budapest Session

AU3006180191 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)—It is possible to set up a new European economic forum—a non-bureaucratic organization for consultations and information which will also facilitate the settlement of payments among the member-countries, Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov told BTA on coming back from Budapest.

Mr. Tomov was in Budapest to attend the 46th Closing Session of the CMEA. He took part in an unofficial meeting of representatives of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the USSR and Romania held to discuss the establishment of an economic consultative body of the former socialist countries in Europe. Experts of these five countries will be in Bulgaria on July 8-9 to start the preparations for the constituent forum which will be held in Bulgaria at the end of next month at the level of deputy prime ministers and ministers.

Choosing Bulgaria as a host to the forum shows that Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland have not distanced themselves from her and that they see in her an equal partner. The new economic formation is necessary not only to help along the transition. "What we need from the standpoint of strategy is the restoration and stabilization of commercial and economic relations, but on a new basis," the Bulgarian deputy prime minister underlined.

Czech Republic Discusses Ways To Boost Economy

AU0207160691 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Jun 91 p 1

["st"-signed report: "For Boosting Demand; The Czech Government Discussed the Development of the Economy"]

[Text] "Our goal is to allocate money, within the limits of the economy's potential, for activities that will give a boost to demand very quickly. The main criterion that the investments—for which the Czech Government has just allotted an additional one billion korunas—will have to meet is that their effect must be felt instantaneously," Karel Dyba, Czech minister for economic policy and development, told us during a break in yesterday's session of the Czech Government that dealt with the provision of development stimuli.

The work on these projects must start immediately, he continued. This concerns, for example, housing construction, including infrastructure projects, the construction of the Prague-Rozvadov motorway, and ecological projects. There are also a certain number of "projects in reserve," such as the construction of additional effluent treatment plants, the construction of a hospital in Ostrava, and the like.

The Government also addressed the development of the economy thus far. "Qualitatively, there is nothing to be changed concerning the reform," Minister K. Dyba told us further. "But that does not mean that there is no need for adjustments from the quantitative viewpoint. That is what we are doing. Development cannot be predicted with absolute precision. In the first five months of the year, there has been a positive trend in the development of budget revenues. At the same time we realize that some one-time factors that accounted for companies' profits at the beginning of the year will disappear. Nonetheless, there are no grounds for pessimism. We are not facing the threat of crisis and bankruptcy."

K. Dyba regards an eight to 12 percent decline in output this year as inevitable. The rate of inflation might be in the range of 40 to 50 percent, but the exact rate cannot be gauged. As for the sale of Czechoslovak enterprises to foreign companies, Minister K. Dyba estimates that, in the final phase, foreign companies will own 30 to 40 percent of these assets. On the other hand, Czechoslovak capital will also enter foreign markets.

The Government also discussed the bill on land offices [zemske urady]. It did not recommend its adoption because the territorial and administrative arrangement of the Czech Republic has not yet been determined and because not even the constitutional and legal prerequisites for it exist. The objective of the state information system, which the Government approved, is to ensure the activity of state administration in all its aspects and also to make information accessible to entrepreneurs and economic organizations. The principles of the bill on the employment ban *[in state administration] were also* included in the agenda of the session on short notice. According to Prime Minister P. Pithart, no one intends to carry out sweeping purges, and the validity of the law should also be limited in time.

Slovak Government's Steps Toward Privatization

AU0307071691 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Frantisek Melis report]

[Text] Bratislava—Yesterday, the Slovak Government session continued under the chairmanship of its prime minister, Jan Carnogursky. On the second day, it approved the first steps of some Slovak enterprises toward broad privatization.

Slovak Economic Minister Jozef Belcak, in an impromptu news conference, said on this topic that, among other things: "The government session will bridge the temporary vacuum at the outset of the implementation of the broad privatization, particularly as joint ventures with foreign partners are formed. The Nafta Gbely is a joint venture with a Dutch company planning to establish a common gas storage facility with a set schedule of usage. The Slovak Energy Enterprise Bratislava is to focus on the distribution of electric power, a rationalization of the system, and interconnecting the systems for economic reasons."

The main point on the agenda of yesterday's session of the Slovak Government was the report on fulfillment, implementation, and realization of its policy statement of July 1990. In the intermission of the discussion on this topic, Jan Carnogursky said: "The government discussed a draft of this document that exceeded 120 pages in length, and we agreed on a method for its completion. It consists of an abbreviation and a subdivision into two parts of an account of what has been done, and the second part consists of what the government wants or does not want to do. We agreed on theses, on the basis of which the document will be completed, and we approved a two-level editorial commission. Deputy ministers are to meet today at the Office of the Slovak Government with specific proposals from their respective ministries. The office staff will prepare the final version of the document so that, as agreed with the Slovak National Council Presidium, we could submit the document on 1 July.

Asked how the document differs from the last version, the Slovak prime minister said: "We did not spend much time on the factual content since the government members knew it. We agreed on the method in principle, on abbreviation of the report part, and on expansion of the realization part. The document does not differ much from the original version, and we agreed that the rebuilding of the government will be the temporary divider between the two parts. This means that on

Monday the material processed as I have described will go directly to the session of the Slovak National Council committees."

The Slovak Government also dealt with a proposal on legal codification of the conditions for work in some leading posts and on the operation of communications media. According to Jan Carnogursky, this proposal concerns principles agreed upon at the meeting of the prime ministers and ministers, and the Slovak Republic expressed its approval [of these principles].

Slovak Council Appeals Against Country's Division

LD2706215791 Prague Federal Television Network in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The Slovak Council of Public Against Violence appeals to the citizens of Slovakia today to sign the statement against division of the CSFR. The appeal says: Slogans are emerging, whose true content is purposely made vague. The word "confederation" means a loose union of states, and in our case, it means the breakdown of the existing common state. As an international legal subject, Slovakia means an independent state. We regard this course of action as irresponsible with regard to you, the citizens of Slovakia. In reality there exist only two options: a common democratic state or its breakdown. Any other attempt to create some unit other than a federation means a cessation of a common state; there is no third way.

Slovak Nationalists Meet Bratislava Citizens

AU0307083691

[Editorial Report] Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak on 29 June on page 3, under the headline "Up, Slovak True Patriots!" carries an 800-word "ir"-signed report on "Thursday's meeting of the representatives of some parties and movements with the citizens of Bratislava in the Culture House in Dubravka." The author of the report describes the nationalist mood in the hall typified by the statements of Jozef Prokes, Slovak National Party chairman, who is quoted saying: "We want a Slovak state," and following a stormy applause, "I see that all of us here want to finally be alone, without the degrading assimilation and territorial expansion on the Czech side." According to the report, the participants would not allow any discussion, and although some people left to demonstrate their disagreement, the mood remained unchanged. A. Hykisch, representative of the Christian Democratic Movement, is reported to have commented on some representatives of the Public Against Violence movement: "I did not trust them even before the legislative elections. I became acquainted with several of them prior to the November events, and I know what they are like." Responding to a question from the plenum, Hykisch is quoted as responding: "I speak for both myself and the Christian Democratic Movement. I want to assure you that we advocate an independent Slovak state, an independent Slovakia. It is true that the leadership of the Christian Democratic Movement hesitates, but that means a loss of points! I believe that we will convince them."

The article reports that similar in effect was the speech by Marian Tkac, representative of the Ministry of Finance, who emphasized that his concern is not with politics but with economics. "Today, Slovakia is economically strong enough to become independent!"

The author continues that the length of many of the speeches taxed the patience of the audience, who wanted to hear Michal Kovac, deputy chairman of the Movement for Democratic Slovakia. Kovac expressed his movement's stance regarding the state arrangement: "We are the youngest political movement in Slovakia; we came into being only several days ago. Nevertheless, on the basis of the resolution of our Assembly, I can acquaint you with our standpoint: We want to reach Europe as an independent, sovereign Slovakia!" He is even reported to have explained a feasible strategy: "We could possibly consider some temporary connection with the Czech Republic, from which we can under no circumstances separate on bad terms."

The author closes his report by a description of his own distress over the situation and concludes with the observation: We all want a sovereign Slovakia. I do not see any reason why this could not be in the common state of the Czechs and the Slovaks.

VPN Party Submits Draft Coexistence Treaty

LD0207101291 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Public Against Violence [VPN] movement is the first political party in Czechoslovakia to submit a draft treaty for the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council on coexistence between the Czech and the Slovak nation in Czechoslovakia. This was done at a press conference held in Bratislava today. The document, which consists of seven articles, proceeds from the right of nations to self-determination and from a union of the two republics based on equality. The draft is in favor of maintaining the federation and has an exclusively internal state character.

Jozef Kucerak, chairman of the Slovak Council of Public Against Violence, stressed in this connection that Public Against Violence is in favor of a treaty that would lead to the creation of a federal constitution. He rejected any consideration of a confederation or a union, as they would entail the collapse of the joint state.

Meciar Sees No Parallels With SFRY Crisis

AU2806123591 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Bratislava June 26 (CTK)—Slovak ex-Premier Vladimir Meciar said today there is no parallel between

the situations in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia even though the latter has thus far failed to find a suitable constitutional setup.

Meciar was responding to the secession of two Yugoslav republics from the federation yesterday, and the current, painful search for a future power-sharing arrangement for Czechoslovakia, during which calls for the separation of the Slovak Republic can also be heard.

Meciar, chairman of the Movement for Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), said the movement is not opposed to Czechoslovakia remaining a federation.

But from the point of view of obtaining sovereignty for the Slovak Republic and its international recognition, the HZDS would agree with the application of certain confederative elements in the constitutional setup of Czechoslovakia if necessary.

The HZDS places emphasis mainly on the content of the constitutional setup, not on its form, Meciar said.

He rejected claims he said the Slovak National Council (parliament) Chairman Frantisek Miklosko had made about the "bolshevization" of the HZDS in his speech broadcast on Slovak radio Monday.

Slovakia Postpones Treaty With Slovenia

LD0307081491 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1930 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Slovak Government held a session in Bratislava today. It approved a draft bill on Slovak trade inspection and the federal fund for science and research. Debate on draft bills on the system of taxation, levies, income tax, and value- added tax were postponed by the government because some points must be clarified. It also took note of a draft amendment to the state budget of the Slovak Republic based on expected higher income. It approved the distribution of an additional 5 billion korunas to increase the budget in several areas.

The government decided to adopt a three-month moratorium on the planned treaty between Slovakia and the Slovenian Republic because it does not want to negatively influence the solution of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

People's Party on USSR's Need for Close Ties

LD2806072991 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—"While the Soviet Communist Party is falling apart, the euphoria from the collapse of communism will quickly wear off and then we will understand more than ever that we need each other more than we need the Germans or the Americans."

This was the conclusion of Josef Lux, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), at a press conference here today after a trip to Moscow that included a meeting with Nikolay Travkin, chairman of the Russian Democratic Party. Lux led CSL members on the first visit to the Soviet Union by a non-governmental political delegation from Czechoslovakia.

Lux said the CSL visit included talks with business people, parliamentarians and leaders of political parties, in particular the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, told CSL members that official economic contacts between their two countries had almost ceased. Lux said the CSL decided that if both sides were to monitor individual business deals, it would allow them to identify and remove legislative trade barriers.

Emphasising the need to deal with the CPSU, Lux said "political allergy" must be replaced by political realism, as to do otherwise would only harm the efforts of those trying to reform the Soviet Party.

Assembly Approves Protocol on CEMA Dissolution

LD0207161291 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today approved a protocol on the abolition of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), signed in Budapest on June 28.

A final report was presented on the activities of the parliament commission supervising the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, which was completed on June 21. Commission Chairman Michael Kocab praised Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and former Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze for their constructive attitude during negotiations on the pullout.

Kocab noted that Czechoslovak and Soviet experts reached a compromise acceptable to both sides for the settling of property, environmental and financial questions, and added that an agreement could therefore be signed later this month.

In a resolution on the report on the commission, the parliament asked the Federal Government to earmark funds for compensation to citizens who suffered damage to their health or property following the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact troops in August 1968, and to the relatives of people killed during the invasion.

The resolution stated that the Soviet troop withdrawal eliminated the basic obstacle to holding negotiations about the possible transit of Czechoslovakia by Soviet troops returning home from the territory of the former GDR.

Dobrovsky on New Ties With Former Pact Members

LD3006061691 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 29 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Lubos Dobrovsky said today that after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, due at a meeting of its Political Consultative Committee in Prague on Monday, relations with former member states will be developed on the basis of bilateral agreements.

Agreements with the Polish and Hungarian armies have already been signed and others are being prepared, including the restoration of contacts between the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies, which must be built on new foundations, Dobrovsky said in an interview for CTK.

Dobrovsky emphasised former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's merits in successful negotiations on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and in drafting the final protocol on abolishing Warsaw Pact military structures, signed a few weeks ago.

Dobrovsky said that Czechoslovakia will not become a member of NATO but must display maximum effort to protect Europe's security in the military sense.

He said Czechoslovakia's relations with NATO are being intensified in the area of exchanges of information and the training of Czechoslovak officers.

Popularity of Politicians Charted in Republics

LD0107202391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Despite a long-term gradual decline, Vaclav Havel is still on top of both the federal and Czech charts of popularity of our politicians. In Slovakia, ex-premier Vladimir Meciar holds first place. The opinion poll conducted by the Opinion Poll Research Institute further shows that Jiri Dienstbier and Vladimir Dlouhy have kept second and third places in the federal popularity chart. Marian Calfa's popularity has declined.

In the Czech Republic, Vaclav Havel is followed by Jiri Dienstbier and Vladimir Dlouhy; the most unpopular are, next to Milan Knazko, Vladimir Meciar and Jan Carnogursky. In Slovakia, on the other hand, Vladimir Meciar and Alexander Dubcek have the greatest number of supporters. An interesting thing is that, in the federal chart, Vaclav Klaus enjoys the same popularity as one of his economic opponents, Valtr Komarek.

Slovaks Polled on Federation, Coexistence

AU0207144091 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 29 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Ivo Slavik report: "Let Us Get to Know Each Other"]

[Text] In the light of events in Yugoslavia, it is useful to have a look at some public opinion polls conducted in the Slovak Republic by the Comenius University Institute for Social Analysis in Bratislava.

Almost 79 percent of Slovaks believe that the bonds between them and the Czechs must not be broken. Despite the fact that the awareness of differences and national identity prevails, 34 percent of respondents believe that the Czechs and the Slovaks are one nation, and 35 percent rank the CSFR citizenship above their nationality. It is characteristic of the development of the Slovak public's opinion on the state and legal setup that the supporters of the common state prevail, despite the fact that, since last year, their number has dropped from 85 to 80 percent.

Supporters of Slovak independence show an increase of 4 percent (13.4 percent) and supporters of the united state a drop of 6 percent (16 percent).

The most stable group are the supporters of the federation—they still represent 53 percent. The recently presented, Declaration of the State Sovereignty of the Slovak Republic, demanded an independent army, independent financial and monetary policy, and the supremacy of Slovak laws over that of the federation. Neither of these basic demands was supported by a majority of citizens. An independent army was supported by 29 percent and rejected by 64 percent of the respondents. Regarding financial policy and the supremacy of the Slovak National Council's laws, the ratio was 44 to 47 percent and 31 to 42 percent, respectively. It seems, then, that citizens have a better insight than some of the top party leaders. A total of 79 percent of the Slovak Republic citizens are worried about Slovakia's unequal position within the CSFR, and 68 percent of respondents are willing to strike if Slovakia's sovereignty is put at risk.

The survey also discovered some inconsistencies as related to sovereignty. A large portion of the citizens would like to simultaneously retain some elements of the federation and that of an independent state. A total of 30 percent of the supporters of the federation also demand the supremacy of the Slovak laws over that of the federation.

The essence of some unclear attitudes is probably the consequence of the long-lasting endeavor of the former regime to eradicate legal, political, and social awareness. It is not true that two different cultural patterns meet on the Czech and Slovak borders, as is the case in Yugoslavia. It is obvious that a similar explosion is not imminent. Despite this, some political leaders profit from the existing situation and massage the undecided public with plausible slogans.

Party Leaders on Smallholders' Presidium Meeting

AU0307074691 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jul 91 p 5

["A.A.", "Ka.M.", and "U.K."-signed report: "Has the Future of the Coalition Become Unpredictable?]

[Text] Prime Minister Jozsef Antall of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], Miklos Haraszti of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], Viktor Orban of the Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ], Gyorgy Giczy of the Christian Democratic People's Party [KDNP], and Miklos Omolnar of the Independent Smallholders Party [FKgP] told us their opinion about the presidium meeting of the FKgP over the weekend.

Jozsef Antall answered journalists' questions following his speech in Somlo. Most of these questions were related to the presidium meeting of the FKgP during the weekend and to the FKgP's new chairman. The prime minister said that the events at the aforementioned meeting did not influence the government's policy, and even if the FKgP formed a shadow cabinet—as reported—that was not a great problem as long as it remained a shadow. On the other hand, it would only be welcome if they sent qualified experts to the various ministries.

According to Miklos Haraszti, executive of the SZDSZ, nothing will change in relations between the FKgP and the SZDSZ. He also said: "The FKgP always has been and, according to the signs, will continue to be a one-theme party in the future, which deviates from the main line of economic development. I do not think the [new chairman] Jozsef Torgyan represents an ideology different from the ideology of the FKgP's previous leaders. The weekend events have cast a light on the coalition. They have shown the same thing that was already reflected in the MDF's ideological demarcation statement, namely that the coalition still refuses to acknowledge that it has become an obstacle to our country's direction by the center toward a liberal Europe. It is possible that Jozsef Torgyan's tactics will deprive the government majority of a few votes in the Assembly. (They probably will not deprive them of voters.) However, this is not what weakens the coalition. The coalition is weak because it is unsuitable for its task due to its composition; it is only held together by prestige and just for power, not by the character of the work that awaits our country. Right-wing members of the government party who are more determined and more spiteful than Jozsef Torgyan are not even "ideologically" identified. Our liberal finance minister is a hostage of historical and political phantom-building. With or without Jozsef Torgyan, the coalition is only good to be a voting machine; it is not good enough for our country".

Assessing the events of the FKgP presidium session, Viktor Orban, faction-leader of the FIDESZ said by way of introduction that these events would have to be carefully examined. He told us at the same time that, in his opinion, it was becoming ever clearer that the FKgP is increasingly deviating from the basic democratic principles accepted by the six parliamentary parties, because they elected Jozsef Torgyan, who has anti-democratic principles, as their chairman. In his statements in recent weeks, Torgyan voiced his intention to draw a number of areas of civil life, as well as the ministries, under his command. At least in principle, the FKgP has adhered so far to the basic principles of democracy. Obviously, according to the young democratic politician, the question is how much of this will materialize in practice. There are some personalities well-known for their extremist tendencies in the MDF, too, but they are not allowed to play an important role. Saturday's [29 June] decision made the FKgP a more openly anti-democratic party.

Asked about the prospects of the coalition, Orban said that it was unpredictable whether the coalition would dissolve or remain intact until the next elections. The way some members of the FKgP faction decide about the future is also unpredictable; it is conceivable that some of them will decide to change factions.

Gyorgy Giczy, representative of the KDNP, said that he hoped the change of leadership in the FKgP would not be an obstacle to their further cooperation. The current setup of the coalition does not allow them to give up on the FKgP's participation. If it did happen, then the whole structure would have to be reassessed.

According to Giczy, the election of Torgyan as a chairman did not create a fundamental change because he already played an important role in the party. It could result in a change if their faction does not accept the new leadership. In this case, it is possible that several people would change factions.

Giczy reacted to one of Torgyan's statements—the FKgP represents the real Christian democracy—by saying that he could only welcome that if that were indeed the truth. However, the voters will decide whether it is the truth. At the same time, Giczy emphasized that the KDNP has never been a right-wing party, rather a left-wing party permeated with social sensitivity. Thus, the right-wing shift of the FKgP might force the KDNP to reassess many of the areas.

A number of accusations were made against FKgP spokesman Miklos Omolnar during the presidium meeting on Saturday. So much so, that even his membership was questioned, and some people suggested his exclusion from the party. We asked him to assess the events.

Omolnar said that two trends were increasingly emerging in the party. This is not simply a question of whether the party is splitting up. We must not forget that, between two elections, the parliamentary faction might be a more important organ of the party than its leadership, because the faction is able to influence the actual decisions.

Everything that is happening here is nothing but a slow selection. This has already happened within the faction. It will also have to happen within the party in the long run. According to Giczy, by being elected chairman, Jozsef Torgyan will be able to show in practice how much he is capable of accomplishing from his frequently voiced ideas. The era of promises comes to an end.

Omolnar thought the accusations against him were so absurd that they did not even warrant an answer.

Smallholders' Party Leader Briefs Press

LD0207180391 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Jozsef Torgyan met journalists for the first time as party chairman [of the Independent Smallholders' Party]. Zsuzsa Vajda reports:

[Vajda] It was as if a new Jozsef Torgyan was meeting the press; he was not as ready to please as his old self was. He briefed the press on the party program and answered three questions. On the program of the new Presidium, he said it is a party of private property holders; they help entrepreneurs obtain production assets.

The new Presidium insists that the members of the party consistently represent the common viewpoint. The chairman added that parliamentary deputies would be able to vote independently on certain questions, disregarding party interests. Answering a question in connection with the session of the parliamentary faction yesterday, Jozsef Torgyan said that Gyorgy Balogh had visited the State Audit Office, the speaker of parliament, and others to find out how those deputies should behave.

Smallholders' Faction Denies Split Likely

LD0207041691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] faction met tonight. Zsuzsa Vajda reports:

[Begin recording] [Vajda] After a heated debate lasting two and a half hours, faction leader Gyula Pasztor read the following statement:

[Pasztor] We the undersigned, the FKgP's National Assembly deputies, declare that we wish to continue our political activity in the spirit of the party's more than six-decade-long traditions, in the spirit of the Smallholders' policy of Ferenc Nagy, Bela Kovacs, Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, equally free from right- and left-wing extremes. We will do everything so that the FKgP can remain a center party that can be characterized by sober radicalism, free from extreme right-wing and extreme left-wing demagogic manifestations. No matter how the FKgP's future develops, we wish to represent a policy worthy of the ideals of the historical Smallholders' Party.

This statement was adopted by the faction in its entirety. Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, a split is not expected within the faction.

[Vajda] What is meant by the term in its entirety?

[Pasztor] Thirty-six of us were present. [end recording]

Incidentally, the FKgP's parliamentary faction has 41 members. Ten minutes ago, we managed to talk to Jozsef Torgyan, who told our program that, for the time being, he does not wish to comment on this evening's statement by the FKgP parliamentary faction. He will hold a news conference tomorrow, in which he will give a detailed reply to everything.

Antall Addresses CSCE Conference in Vienna

LD0207175591 Budapest MTI in English 1647 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Vienna, July 2 (MTI)—Yugoslavia's internal crisis is a trial for its own peoples and those of all Europe, endangering the security of the region and Europe as a whole, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said at the conference, consisting of nearly 200 MPs [members of parliament] from the countries of the Helsinki process, on issues of European security and co-operation in Vienna on Tuesday.

Antall addressed the conference at the request of the Inter-parliamentary Union, as the only foreign prime minnster. He had been invited to the conference, as the parliamentary assembly, the new co-operative organization of the 35 countries participating in the Helsinki process, is set to hold its first real session in Budapest next year.

In his speech, Antall pointed out that in the reorganization of Europe, prime importance should be attached to politics, and it was not acceptable that endeavours of any nation be halted by tanks. 'By demanding the enforcement of the ten basic principles of Helsinki, Europe should succeed in driving back all those who wish to restore order by applying principles of bygone ages. Hungarians, having just regained their sovereignty, are committed to the people of Yugoslavia finding a solution, through negotiation, that is acceptable to both themselves and Europe, and respects the right of nations to self-determination', Antall stated.

Antall also referred to the last session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that took place in Prague on Monday.

'We have eliminated the last remnant of the cold war, a military bloc alien to our peoples, of our own free will. The Prague meeting put a seal on the end of the divided Europe era, drawing a close to the period of arbitrary disunity that began in Yalta', Antall said.

According to Antall, it was a positive sign that one-time 'brothers' had parted not as enemies but as states eager

to develop bilateral ties on a new basis, one of equality, good-neighbourly relations and mutual respect.

With the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the role of NATO has also changed, Antall said.

'As far as Hungary is concerned, we regard NATO and the presence of the United States in Europe as a cornerstone of European stability, and we are banking on the existence of these elements in the long run as well', he stated.

Democracy will remain somewhat unstable in the east-central European region, if the switch to a market economy does not bear fruit, Antall said.

'The states of the region, including Hungary, badly need a favourable international economic environment, the expertise of industrialized countries, and the encouragement of investments to support their own ventures. The Hungarian Government attaches great importance to European regional co-operation and to Hungary as a future associate member of the EC, an event it regards as a step in the process of the country becoming a fully-fledged member of the communities.'

Antall also stated that respect or minority rights is in Europe's interests with regard to security and human rights as well.

'At the conference on national minorities of the countries of the Helsinki process that has just started in Geneva, the Hungarian side, together with its Pentagonale partners, will propose that steps be taken to protect minorities and mechanisms be created for fulfilling obligations and settling debates', Antall stated.

Antall Supports SFRY Self-Determination

AU0307100891 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 3 Jul 91 p 4

[Georg Possaner report: "Yugoslavia Cannot Be Maintained in Its Present Form"]

[Text] Vienna—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall stated in an interview with DER STANDARD that Hungary supports the right to self-determination and the sovereignty of Yugoslavia's six republics and, in this connection, advocates a solution for the autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

It will not be possible for Yugoslavia to continue to exist in its present form. Hungary is interested in the democratic development of some kind of state in which sovereign republics might coexist in a confederation, according to the model of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, for example. However, a decision must be made by the peoples affected.

On the other hand, it would not be good if Yugoslavia were reduced to a Serbia, in which communist ideas and aggressive nationalism prevail. Antall condemned the use of force by the central government in Belgrade. Asked whether he considers this an internal matter, he stressed: "Of course not." One cannot speak of internal matters when problems of minorities, questions of the UN Charter, the ten principles of the CSCE Final Act, and the Charter of Paris are involved.

Antall believes that several mistakes were made in connection with Slovenia's declaration of independence. Thus, the secession was presented as a fait accompli that the government and the Army had to accept. "This led to a problem of prestige and induced the different sides to do what they did." However, the Hungarian prime minister believes that the compromise offered by the EC—a cease-fire, the return of the People's Army to the barracks, and a three-month moratorium concerning the implementation of the declaration of independence—represents an opportunity to develop policies for the future. "It would be a mistake if Europe and the world did not make use of this situation."

Antall stated that the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, which he just attended in Prague, is a historic turning point that has become evident during the past year. "This reminds me of the death of a grandmother in an old people's home, of which one has been notified."

Economic Relations Official on Trade With SFRY

LD2706074791 Budapest MTI in English 1310 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)—The efforts various Yugoslavian republics are making to go it alone have so far not made themselves adversely felt in Hungary's trade with Yugoslavia, an official at the Hungarian Ministry of International Economic Relations told MTI today.

Hungarian trade with Yugoslavia is made up in the following way: 50 per cent is carried out with Serbia, 20 per cent with Croatia, 20 per cent with Slovenia, and the remaining 10 per cent shared amongst the other constituent republics, the ministry official said.

Hungarian exports to Yugoslavia were worth about 150 million dollars by the end of May this year, and, with imports reaching 85 million dollars, the figures are practically the same as they were in the corresponding period of last year.

Around 60 per cent of Hungarian exports to Yugoslavia consist of farm and food produce, while chemicals and finished products account for about 15 per cent each.

In the region of 25 per cent of the country's imports from Yugoslavia consist of machines, 20 per cent of finished products, 15 per cent of chemicals, and 15 per cent of farm produce.

Barter trade is now expected to be given priority in bilateral trade owing to the internal financial problems Yugoslavia is currently up against.

The exact extent this will take is, for the time being, not known, though.

Foreign Ministry Official on Foreign Policy

AU0207144191 Budapest BESZELO in Hungarian 29 Jun 91 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Imre Szokai, deputy state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Attila Ara-Kovacs; place and date not given: "Parallel Relations"]

[Text] [Ara-Kovacs] Mr. Szokai, you have dealt professionally with national minority affairs in the past. To what extent do you have a say in the shaping of these affairs nowadays? How would you qualify the past and present behavior of Hungary's foreign policy toward its surrounding states?

[Szokai] In this context, one needs to have a clear idea of the say that a man in my (past and present) position can have in the formulation of policy. It is true that I have been dealing with the problems of our surrounding states since my first days with the Foreign Ministry. My task is to study certain facts and present a report on the course of action we should take in order to defend our interests. In this respect, I have always been guided by my conviction that Hungary has direct links (and not just general ones) with Hungarians living outside our borders.

Both in the past and at present, my role has been to decide and make preparations; naturally, different governments have put an emphasis on different aspects of my role, but that is another matter. One thing is certain: Over the last two or three years, the Foreign Ministry has clearly decided on the principles and means that it should have recourse to when dealing with these issues. I did have some part in the formulation of these principles and means. I think that the primary statements made in the document published by Csaba Tabajdi and myself in 1988—a document that we elaborated upon in another paper a year later—are still valid, and they have essentially been incorporated into Hungary's current foreign policy. It is not a problem for me to deal with the same issues as before—on the contrary, it is quite "pleasant."

[Ara-Kovacs] If I may put it like this, you are one of the links between the old and the new administration of the Foreign Ministry. What responsibilities does that give you?

[Szokai] My responsibilities are greater than before because I have to justify certain professional viewpoints with consistency (naturally, this does not only apply to me). Those of us who held posts in the old Foreign Ministry have certain professional experience, and we have to pass this on to the new leadership. We have to vigorously defend the conclusions based on this experience, even if the new leadership does not always like it. At the same time, we have had to learn new ways of justifying our viewpoints because Hungary now has a multiparty system and the Assembly's role has increased significantly, crucially. We have to help the Assembly and the country's political parties formulate their viewpoints, basing them on the kind of information that we have. Politics are conducted in a different way under such circumstances.

[Ara-Kovacs] A certain polarization seems to be emerging within the political organizations of Hungarian national minority groups living in countries surrounding us. At the same time, we sadly have to admit that the Hungarian Government is not really proving equal to this new situation....

[Szokai] I think that it is quite natural for polarization to begin in these national minority organizations. I think that it is important for Hungarians living outside our borders to find the appropriate ways and means to synthesize their interests; in a way, their interests cannot be different, they can only be common. If they lose the basis of their existence as a national minority—the "partner-nation" concept and other confusing concepts that have not really been thought out properly conceal many dangers—they are finished, they have ceased to exist. So a consensus has to be reached on all these cardinal issues. A technique needs to be found for this, and Hungary's political parties should primarily help the Foreign Ministry and Hungarian national minority groups in this field....

[Ara-Kovacs] During his visit to the United States, Foreign Ministry State Secretary Ferenc Somogyi was told by U.S. Government circles that the United States would support Hungary's effort not to sign "a treaty" with the Soviet Union "that would violate Hungarian sovereignty." What does this mean in concrete terms for the Hungarian-Soviet basic treaty? In concrete terms, what concessions would the Hungarian side be prepared to make, and how much would the Soviet side be willing to "sacrifice?"

[Szokai] We will be delighted to accept any cooperation scheme that is a reflection of partnership. It is in our interest to cooperate, particularly with the Soviet Union. Naturally, in this kind of an agreement, both sides have to compromise. It would be completely unacceptable for us if the Soviet viewpoint were to be reflected in a dominant way; it is precisely in this way that our sovereignty is reflected.

The Hungarian-Soviet basic treaty is another issue. We would like to have such a treaty because it would determine the general framework of our future relations. At the same time, we have to realize that such a document does not automatically lead to better cooperation. So the treaty is important, but we should not exaggerate its significance. As far as the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet basic treaty is concerned—and this also applies to other treaties—we base ourselves on the principles laid down in the Paris Charter. Most of all, we base ourselves on the idea that there are no longer any enemies in Europe. Therefore, we see it as totally wrong when attempts are made to try and describe certain European

states as enemies, on the basis of subjective judgments. If we have declared that there are no enemies, then we should be consistent.

Incidentally, I think that we should primarily put an emphasis on the solving of unresolved questions in Hungary's relations with the Soviet Union. For example, there is 1956, the Hungarian [trade] surplus, and the settling of bills after the Soviet troop withdrawal. Along with this, there is the determination of a framework, the talks concerning our basic treaty, and the stabilization of our relations. The fact that we are simultaneously trying to establish relations on four levels—federal, republican, regional, and enterprise—with the Soviet Union is also an important element in our foreign policy. Naturally, we are keeping a close eye on the way relations develop within the Soviet Union.

[Ara-Kovacs] Seeing as we are talking about the Soviet Union, I would like to know when and how the withdrawal of Soviet troops first became an issue within the Foreign Ministry?

[Szokai] As far as I can remember, it was Csaba Tabajdi who first formulated this problem in public in 1988. However, Matyas Szuros already brought this up at an official level (therefore, in practice) a year earlier. In other words, the theoretical possibility of a troop withdrawal, and the acknowledgment that occupation could only be a temporary status, was already there; the only thing we could have a few doubts about was the reality, the "timeliness," and the form of these notions. Our doubts were justified because it was not only the Soviet viewpoint, but also the official viewpoint of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], that potentially represented an insurmountable obstacle. Janos Kadar was still alive, and there were quite a few people in the MSZMP who saw this "temporary stationing" as a permanent status. The troop withdrawal truly became a reality in June 1990, when [Prime Minister] Jozsef Antall clearly addressed the Soviets and demanded a withdrawal.

[Ara-Kovacs] Talks are being conducted in connection with the Soviet troop withdrawal. They are taking place within a military framework. To what extent does the Foreign Ministry have a say in these negotiations?

[Szokai] Well, the troop withdrawal is primarily a political issue, and the actual technicalities of the withdrawal were a military problem. I would stress the fact that the event took place as a result of a government decision. Furthermore, it was to a large extent our ministry that prepared this decision—in collaboration with other ministries, of course.

[Ara-Kovacs] If the Soviets refuse to compromise during the talks, what room for maneuver will the Hungarian leadership still have?

[Szokai] This agreement with the Soviets is only one element within a wider system of relations. Both sides now have the opportunity to find ways to coordinate various elements in their relations. Naturally, one can also wonder what will happen if they fail to reach an agreement. Nevertheless, I am almost certain that an agreement will be reached.

[Ara-Kovacs] Let us pass to the next question: Are any changes foreseen in connection with the diplomatic recognition of the Baltic states?

[Szokai] I do not think that there is any need to change Hungary's viewpoint. The stance that we have taken so far is primarily acceptable to Hungary, but it is also acceptable for the affected parties (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania).... Western Europe and the Soviet Union also share our viewpoint.

[Ara-Kovacs] I am surprised to hear you say that our stance is acceptable "to Hungary." The opposition parties seem to have a different opinion on this matter. I conducted an interview with Lithuanian President Landsbergis last summer, and I can safely say that he also has a different view on the matter....

[Szokai] Look, it may well be that the opposition parties find the government's behavior unacceptable, but I think that we should be guided by what is acceptable for our partners. Furthermore, I recently received some Baltic delegations and they did not object to our policy so far.

[Ara-Kovacs] Slovenia and Croatia are expected to declare their sovereignty this week [26 June]. What will the Hungarian Government do? Will it immediately recognize the independence of these two countries?

[Szokai] It would be more constructive to answer that question when the event has actually taken place, because we cannot be sure that it really will take place. I think that the official statements made by the Hungarian Government so far—one of the consequences of these statements was the February statement of the Foreign Ministry, which has acted as a guideline until now—also apply if Slovenia and Croatia declare their sovereignty. In other words, we think it is acceptable for the peoples of the SFRY to decide on their vision of the future themselves: We base this on a principle of self-determination that is very important for Hungary.

[Ara-Kovacs] At their Luxembourg meeting on Sunday, the foreign ministers of the EC agreed that—just like the United States—they would not support the secession of the Yugoslav Federated Republics. Yet there seems to be a shadow of a difference between the European and the U.S. point of view. It is as though Washington were resisting the idea of a proclamation of sovereignty more categorically....

[Szokai] Look, first of all we have to clarify why the Yugoslav issue is so important to us. First, the present SFRY is part of a European status quo. So it is important for us that any changes in this country do not result in unpredictable consequences. The other thing (which is equally important) is that the various antagonisms that undeniably exist in the SFRY should not lead to the

eruption of armed conflicts. The third viewpoint (shared by all states) is that the SFRY and all its Federated Republics should adjust themselves to Europe's main tendencies—democracy, market economy, human rights, and respect for national minority rights. So if I look at these basic viewpoints, I really do not see any differences in the policies of the countries concerned.

However, if certain countries—including the founding nations of the SFRY—decide to declare during the course of negotiations that they want to guide their fate in a way that deviates from current realities, then external European and North American countries have no choice but to acknowledge this decision.

[Ara-Kovacs] Do you think that this kind of "acknowledgement" might be necessary for the Czech and Slovak Federated Republic?

[Szokai] So far, Europe has witnessed quite a few predictable and even more unpredictable political plans. I still believe that the truly responsible politicians of our region will realize that the time has come for European integration, not fragmentation. We cannot reach Europe through disintegration processes now. Truly responsible politicians should therefore use their influence in this direction—in the Czech lands and in Slovakia, as in any other place.

Somogyi Comments on G-7 Summit, Western Aid

LD0107093391 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1905 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Studio interview with Ferenc Somogyi, state secretary for foreign affairs, by unidentified announcer; from the "Panorama" program—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Ferenc Somogyi, state secretary for foreign affairs, arrived home from Washington yesterday, where there was discussion of the Brzezinski proposal.

What do you think? In what way is it possible, and is it necessary, to persuade the United States and Western Europe to treat the USSR and Central Europe with equal weight?

[Somogyi] During my current talks, I experienced a readiness in the United States and Western Europe to support Hungarian efforts to create a market economy when democratization has been completed.

Of course, there are several forms of this. One possible manner of support would be for aid to the USSR to be determined so that this would not violate Hungarian interests; if possible, this aid should support and help them. What I am thinking of here is not that food aid should consist of Hungarian products rather than U.S. or Western European food surpluses. At the same time, I consider it conceivable, and this was also considered conceivable by my negotiating partners in Congress and the administration, that some of the material means of aid to be determined for the USSR would be set aside, so that from this, Hungarian products in short supply on the Soviet market and necessary for the Soviet Union, or products originating from other countries of the region, should be purchased.

Beyond this, I sensed that, although the budgetary possibilities for Hungarian economic development to receive direct support from the U.S. Administration remain limited, increasingly flexible and effective indirect methods in the form of various supports, also in the framework of the so-called (?feed) program, are being sought, and these would enable the most effective possible utilization of the available sum.

I would like to mention another thing. My conviction is that the fact that the United States views the developments in Hungary as qualified for support is, apart from specific financial support, of very great significance since it could considerably encourage private investors and private capital.

[Announcer] Prime Minister Jozef Antall received yesterday the diplomats accredited to Hungary from the countries participating in the London summit. He told them Hungary's opinion and ideas regarding the even-handed treatment of the Soviet Union and the Central European region, the equal handling of economic assistance. What was discussed at this meeting?

[Somogyi] At this meeting, nearly the same issues that we discussed in connection with the first question were mentioned, that in preparation for the summit of the seven most developed industrial countries we should clearly state the Hungarian position. One aspect would be that we consider it absolutely necessary that the Soviet Union should be supported, since it is also in our basic interest that the Soviet Union, having resolved its economic difficulties, having stabilized its situation, should also be a reliable, long-term partner for Hungary.

Together with that support, we would naturally consider it very expedient—this coincides with the Western position—that in exchange for the support, the Soviet Union should provide guarantees, at least serious promises, to the effect that it will use the means placed at its disposal within the framework of development and promotion of a democratic market economy.

Another element of the Hungarian position is that we should like this support to be realized so that, as a minimal target, it should not have a detrimental impact on Hungary's interests, or the interests of the countries that are in our same situation. If possible, within the framework of support for the USSR, it should help the foreign trade of these countries and, as a consequence, should also help their economic development. More is at issue here than a simple, isolated action. A shift in Hungarian-Soviet trade relations from their current nadir would also be a positive event with a long-term impact.

We can expect from the London summit that, inasmuch as a decision is made on some sort of support for the USSR, our arguments and proposals will be taken into account, and things will be done so that, together with support for the USSR, the interests of these countries, including Hungary, will be considered, and this will help a resolution of our problems.

[Announcer] Thank you.

Jeszensky Sends Letter to Romanian Counterpart

LD2906073691 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—On Friday, Imre Szokai, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, summoned the Romanian ambassador to the Foreign Ministry and handed over a letter by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, the Foreign Ministry told MTI on June 28.

Besides emphasizing his personal commitment, the Hungarian foreign minister reaffirmed Hungary's willingness to resume talks with Romania on any topic. Jeszenszky proposed resuming expert talks on the protocol compiled last November, on the Hungarian-Romanian document on minorities, and on the reopening of the Hungarian consulate-general in Cluj. He expressed the hope that the successful expert talks would pave the way for a Hungarian-Romanian foreign ministerial meeting in August. Jeszenszky initiated the launching of expert talks on the opening of new border stations, including temporary border crossing points between Vallaj and Urziceni, Mehkerek and Salonta, and Nyirabrany and Valea Lui Mihai during the visit to Hungary of Pope John Paul II.

Leaving the status of the Hungarian consulate-general in Cluj untouched, the Hungarian side is keen to open consulates and vice-consulates in other, jointly specified cities of Romania, including Brasov, Timisoara and Tirgu Mures. This Hungarian request, announced almost a year ago, has now been confirmed by the foreign minister's letter, taking into account Prime Minister Petre Roman's latest statements in the United States and elsewhere.

Malfunctions at Nuclear Power Station Reported

AU0207124891 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 28 Jun 91 p 5

["B.M."-signed report: "Some 380 'Nuclear Events' Took Place in Paks"]

[Text] Some 380 operational malfunctions have been registered at the nuclear power station in Paks since it began operation in 1983. We learned this at a news conference held by Deputy General Director Jeno Balogi on 27 June. The international nuclear accident scale has also been introduced in Hungary since 1 June 1991, and a smaller malfunction was registered on 20 June 1991. So far, only a malfunction, and no accidents, has been registered in Hungary. The drainage system broke down seven years ago. In another case two years ago, the manual starting lever of one of the blocs undergoing an overhaul repair failed despite several attempts to use it. (The reason for this was that detergent got into the relays.) There were nine less serious malfunctions. For example, the temperature of the water in the reactor bloc increased by 20 degrees centigrade or, in the course of tests carried out on simulators, experts realized that, due to faulty planning, problems could occur in the operation of two blocs.

Answering a question, Jeno Balogi said that the storage of waste material was still a problem. (Nuclear waste is pressed and stored in a special hall on the premises, and the capacity of this hall is big enough for seven to eight years.) The Industry and Trade Ministry issued a tender for various areas to submit proposals if they are willing to store radioactive wastes, an activity subsidized by the state. (The nuclear power station is paying almost 30 million forints to the city of Paks for storing its waste on the premises.)

Referendums were held in many countries on the need to build nuclear power stations. Many countries voted against the construction of nuclear power stations, but there were countries where the people decided in favor of nuclear power stations. In accordance with the decision of a referendum, there will be a ban on nuclear power stations in Sweden beginning with 1996, but the Swedes have not yet found another solution to replace nuclear power stations and, therefore, the nuclear power station will continue to operate.

Walesa Comments on 'Much-Disputed' Electoral Law

LD0207155591 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—Shortly before his departure for Belgium on Tuesday morning President Lech Walesa was asked by journalists about his further plans concerning the much-disputed election law and his reply was: "I insist I am right."

The president believes the emerging democracy needs strong parties capable of bearing group responsibility, whereas voting for individual candidates—prescribed by the Sejm-proposed and adopted electoral procedure—may make this impossible for the Sejm (lower house) to be elected in October.

"One hundred people who know one another very well will be able to organize their voting against the whole unorganized rest. This must be avoided," the president said.

Meanwhile, Sejm speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, asked to comment on the signing of the election law by the president, said that "so far, we are proceeding in line with the constitution."

Former Solidarity Leader Assails Walesa

LD0107203691 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 1—Zbigniew Bujak, a former Solidarity leader and now head of the Democratic-Social Movement, appealed to President Lech Walesa to stop "the depressing show of egoism and lack of responsibility" in an open letter to the president released to PAP on Monday.

The letter followed Bujak's abortive attempts to meet Walesa for a personal talk, the letter indicates.

Bujak writes that "the Democratic-Social Movement is extremely concerned over the deliberate intensification of social tension by people who see their political interest in it."

"Attacks on the Sejm (upper house)—an institution which is the foundation of the state—using the president's office for political games, and paralyzing the work of the government fills the Polish people with pessimism and the outer world, which is watching Poland closely, with aversion," says the letter.

"No arguments, even the most sophisticated ones, can justify the chaos which starts to overwhelm the top levels of state authority. There is no public permission for that on the part of Poles who are tired and ever more embittered," Bujak writes and appeals to the president for stopping this depressing show of egoism and lack of responsibility.

Poll: 68 Percent See Current Situation 'Bad'

LD0207152891 Warsaw PAP in English 1126 GMT 2 Jul 91

["Support for Government Policy Drops Seriously, Poll Says"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 2—In a poll launched by a public opinion polling center (CBOS) on June 14-17, 68 percent of the respondents considered the current situation in Poland as "bad", 20 percent saw it as "neither good nor bad", while 11 percent deemed it "good".

Asked whether the government policy created chances to overcome the economic crisis, for the first time the respondents gave more negative (50 percent) than positive answers (41 percent). The results of a similar poll in May showed respectively 39 and 47 percent.

As for the opinions on the privatization programme, the number of its supporters dropped against the results from April by 10 percent (now 32 percent of the respondents) and thus almost equalled the number of the questioned (31 percent) who considered privatization as having as many advantages as disadvantages. However, according to 17 percent of the respondents (an 8 percent rise against results from April) privatization is going to have an unfavourable impact on the Polish economy.

The poll's results also showed the growing concern among the sample over a possibility of losing their jobs. 56 percent of them felt threatened because of this (against 46 percent in April), while 39 percent were not afraid (which meant an 8 percent drop against April).

At the same time only 31 percent of the questioned thought unemployment to be the unavoidable consequence of current economic reforms, while 63 percent of them expressed an opposite view, and 6 percent were of no opinion on the issue.

Center Accord's Kaczynski Defends Government Role

PM0107120191 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 22-23 Jun 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski, head of the President's Chancellery and chairman of the Center Accord, by Ryszarda Socha; place and date not given]

[Text] [Socha] Minister, you are unpopular with the public. How do you explain your unfavorable public image?

[Kaczynski] First and foremost, by the fact that both I and the political party which I founded have fallen afoul of certain formidable forces which clearly have the upper hand in our mass media. Sometimes these forces even resort to unfair, underhanded moves in their activity. There is also another reason, though I am rather embarrassed to discuss it. Well, being overweight certainly does

not help my public image, as I do look quite awful on television. These are the main reasons for my unpopularity. The second is, of course, apolitical and rather amusing, but it does count all the same. Besides, I am sure I make many mistakes.

[Socha] What do you call your mistakes?

[Kaczynski] I would rather not discuss them here. The fact that we failed to "balance out" our image in the media against the other side can also be counted a mistake—though I am not sure whether we could have done much more in that direction than we actually did. Regarding the press, the only paper over which we have any influence at the present moment is EXPRESS WIECZORNY, an inconsequential evening paper whose readers are, on the whole, not particularly interested in politics. This is not much when compared with GAZETA WYBORCZA. We are very clearly discriminated against on television. For example, during the pope's recent visit to Poland my brother [Lech Kaczynski, secretary of state for matters of security and defense in the President's Chancellery and deputy chairman of Solidarity] and myself were hardly ever shown on television at all, and on the rare occasions we did appear on the screen our names were not mentioned.

[Socha] Are you very upset by this treatment?

[Kaczynski] As a politician, I am more concerned about damage to our public image following such lack of exposure than worried about slights to my personal pride. After all, over the past two or three years I have experienced such a meteoric rise in my career that it would be base ingratitude on my part to agonize over the personal aspect of this whole affair.

[Socha] Toward the end of May, when the Public Opinion Survey Center [CBOS] investigated the electorate's voting preferences, your party received a very low rating. Only 3 percent of all respondents declared their support for it. This was only a fraction of a percent more than the public support promised at the time to the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], and less by the same amount than support for the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP]. What conclusions do you, as your party's chairman, draw from these results?

[Kaczynski] To tell the truth, ever since early March—that is, since our congress—Center Accord has, as it were, sunk into a deep slumber. It has been almost entirely absent from the public arena. This has also been true of its leadership. In fact, I myself refused a number of offers to appear on various programs, but I had my reasons. After the presidential election, when the concept of a "crisis government" to be headed by Jan Olszewski failed to gain acceptance, Center Accord clearly found itself in a delicate situation, and there is no point denying that now. After all, we could not stand in opposition to Lech Walesa. Such an option never even occurred to us. We had to support the option of "limited continuity," within the framework of which we could do very little. We therefore agreed to play the role of a "second-division" government party, weaker than the Liberal Democratic Congress. As a result, as the government's rating went up, the Liberal Democratic Congress took the credit, even to the point where it moved from a fairly low position in the charts right up to the top spot. We did not benefit from this at all, providing, as we did, a kind of backdrop for them. On the other hand, when the government began to lose popular support, we slid down the scale with them. Hence, now, the said three percent.

[Socha] Or maybe your 3-percent popularity rating is a consequence of the fact that Center Accord is perceived as a party which creates a lot of noise and stirs up plenty of commotion without ever achieving any tangible, positive results. You came out with a few catchy slogans which stirred high hopes among the masses, hopes that they would be given many desirable goods quickly and easily.

[Kaczynski] With those comments you are entering the province of manipulative politics. In the second half of 1990, when I was setting up the Center Accord, I gave a hundred public addresses. In all of them I stated clearly and unequivocally that we could not and would not promise or offer the people any more economic advantages. There were no promises of goods to offer. That was a corner into which our opponents were trying to push us. And, given the advantage they had over us in the media, it was difficult to counter their moves.

[Socha] It seems to me that it was quite natural of people to expect that the "acceleration" slogan was politicians' shorthand to denote a method for a rapid attainment of wealth and prosperity. As they listened to the promises that the nomenklatura would be called to account, they naturally hoped that if abundance was to be taken away from some, it would be given to others, to improve their lot...

[Kaczynski] There is a most direct interpretation of the concept of acceleration. The idea was to bring both the presidential and parliamentary election forward as early as possible in order not to continue the existing "contract" arrangements any longer. Another, deeper interpretation of the concept of acceleration concerned the need for major social transformations. If we abandon this goal of social transformations and allow an uncontrolled development of such social relations that occur naturally in the period of socialist decline, that road will lead us to another Latin America rather than to modern, progressive capitalism. We warned the public against this a year ago and we continue to warn them today. There is only one difference. A year or 18 months ago we could still talk about a "Red post-nomenklatura." Unfortunately, the corrupting influence of that old setup was so strong that it carried the whole phenomenon into present-day circumstances and affected even people with the Solidarity pedigree. Today the cutting edge of the surgeon's knife should be pointed in several directions.

[Socha] Let us turn back to the CBOS poll findings. Do you believe that the dwindling public support for your party gives you sufficient justification to demand an extended representation of Center Accord in Premier Bielecki's cabinet?

[Kaczynski] You have just provided an excellent example of how easily people can be manipulated—and I do not want to accuse you of ill-will against us. During our news conference we frequently stressed that it was not our party's objective to obtain extended representation in the government. We accept that we already have it. On the other hand, since someone asked us whether—if the prime minister were to ask us to propose someone as a replacement for Minister Balcerowicz—we could indeed put such a candidate's name forward, I answered: We could, and it would be Minister Glapinski. I also stressed that we were not actually proposing Glapinski's name ourselves, but that we would approve of this choice if the prime minister were to accept his candidacy. As for the candidate to replace the present agriculture minister, I stated quite clearly that we would support a candidate from the peasant movement, not from Center Accord. We did not set out to secure positions for ourselves. We formulated a demand to create an extended political backing for the government. This need follows directly from the implications of sociological analyses. It is not easy, however, to delve into the realm of sociology during a news conference.

[Socha] What analyses do you have in mind?

[Kaczynski] Among others, analyses of the well-known findings of opinion polls carried out by the CBOS and other similar centers. These data are computer-processed in order to establish their statistical correlations. The whole process is rather complicated. In any case, the most recent analyses demonstrated that, whereas until fairly recently the Polish political electorate was divided into several separate camps, today only a bipolar division remains. On the one side we have Solidarity and the camp supporting reform, admittedly somewhat "undermined" by the rebelling Solidarity faction. In this camp, alongside Solidarity, you will also find such groups as Center Accord, the Democratic Union, Bujak's group, and the liberals. Then on the other side we have the arrangement dubbed "rebels and communists" by the sociologists. Here we will find Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP], Tyminski's party ["X"], the entire peasant movement—including the branch which grew out of Solidarity, and also—which may surprise you—Citizens' Committees, although these latter structures are by now active only in small towns, where the economic and political situation is exceptionally difficult. Today the Solidarity camp is still in the lead, but its advantage is really miniscule. At the same time, we have noted a clear, steady growth of the other camp's strength and influence.

[Socha] How does this fit in with the proposals for personnel changes which we were discussing a while ago?

[Kaczynski] Our plan was based on the following moves: the dismissal of Balcerowicz; pacification of the rebellion developing within the Solidarity camp; and, subsequently, biding our time until the parliamentary election. It was highly probable that, for the price of Balcerowicz's head, Solidarity would again agree to extend its protective umbrella over the government and put a stop to protest actions for several months. Besides, our other objective was to win a proportion of the peasant movement group over to our own camp. I believe that this scenario was perfectly rational and that it had nothing to do with Center Accord's immediate interests.

I must admit that there was one incident that occurred outside our plan's blueprint and that could blur the clarity of its intentions. This was when a certain member of Center Accord's leadership team decided to show off his intellectual caliber—which is eminently mediocre—and babbled a whole lot of nonsensical rubbish in an interview for GAZETA WYBORCZA. Of course, appropriate measures will be taken.

[Socha] Your interpretation of your proposals suggests that the planned dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz was designed as a minor "sociotechnical" operation. There was no question of a change in the direction of the economic policy, was there?

[Kaczynski] Given that we want to preserve the present general direction of our progress toward capitalism—to use a somewhat simplified term—our room for maneuvering is rather limited at the present moment. I still believe, however, that there is a certain degree of latitude which will permit some movement.

[Socha] You overestimate the influence of personnel reshuffles on public moods and reactions. I rather suspect that by now people view such operations with a considerable degree of skepticism.

[Kaczynski] You are wrong there. The symbolic dimension is not without significance here either. People watch the political games at the top and at least part of the public reacts to them with a considerable range of emotions. Opinion survey findings indicate that that proportion is quite high when the top political names are involved. Moreover, I do not claim that there is absolutely nothing that can be done in realistic, practical terms. It may be that certain areas of the threatened industrial sector can still be worth salvaging. I am discussing this in most general terms only because I am no economist and I do not want to make an obvious mistake.

[Socha] I assume that the president is well aware of the whole extent of the dramatic situation, and yet he still obviously offers his support to Balcerowicz.

[Kaczynski] The different positions we have adopted in this matter derive from the fact that you can subscribe to two distinct lines of reasoning here. One reaches the conclusion that it is not worth sacrificing Balcerowicz

right now because people might think that with the austerity program off, they can ask for the earth, whereas we have nothing to give them. The other line of reasoning is the one I already explained to you earlier. I believe that they are both correct, though I still insist that our recipe will prove its worth better over the time scale of several months.

[Socha] Do you believe that such fundamental differences of opinion between the president and his principal executive officer are good for the political climate in the country and contribute to building an encouraging image of the President's Chancellery in the eyes of the public?

[Kaczynski] The President's Chancellery could be organized according to two different blueprints. It could be staffed with people who are simply civil servants and not frontline politicians. It could also be staffed with politicians who have their own positions and their own political backing—and, consequently, also their own individual political views. Well, the president opted for the second variant. I may be disliked, but I am a pretty prominent politician.

[Socha] Three percent of electors' votes is not a lot. It would seem that it might be to Center Accord's advantage to delay the parliamentary election. Is that not, by any chance, the underlying reason behind the conflict between the president and the Sejm over the proposed electoral law?

[Kaczynski] In just one month public support for the Liberal Democratic Congress rocketed from a mere 0.5 percent to more than 12 percent. And then, in the space of another month, it fell again to 6 percent. Public support is extremely volatile here, and the merits and demerits of the question of the electoral law are entirely irrelevant in this case. The whole electoral law project is complicated beyond belief. As a lawyer, I read it with utter amazement. Representatives of the President's Chancellery attempted to correct it even at the initial stages of preparation. Then it was additionally messed up in the Sejm by the introduction of two different methods for computing the results.

[Socha] So you do support the official standpoint in this case?

[Kaczynski] Yes, entirely.

[Socha] And a delay would not be to your party's advantage?

[Kaczynski] Most certainly not. In any case, it would be to Poland's disadvantage. On the contrary, we are thinking of speeding up the election timetable. It is not really necessary to have the 115 days' interval. In 1989, we managed with just 45 days.

[Socha] Considering the polarization of the electorate's opinions which we discussed earlier, and also the Center Accord's position, do you envisage the possibility of forming a coalition with post-Solidarity groups concentrated around the left-wing orientation—to use a convenient "shorthand" term for their political profile?

[Kaczynski] I do—if the need arises. This would, however, require a rational approach on the part of the other side; that is, the Democratic Union. Our top priority is to establish a democratic system and a market economy. These two tasks present a highly daunting exercise as it is, and for the sake of its successful execution we would be prepared to form an alliance even with the Democratic Union, though there is no love lost between us.

Foreign Minister Skubiszewski on CSFR Ties

AU2706113991 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 25 Jun 91 p 4

[CTK report on an interview with Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski by CTK, Czechoslovak Radio, and Czechoslovak Television correspondents in Warsaw on 24 June: "The Necessary Will To Cooperate"]

[Text] Warsaw—I am going to Czechoslovakia to discuss various bilateral affairs, tripartite cooperation between Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, problems of the region and of Europe as a whole. Poland and Czechoslovakia are involved in very intensive consultations related to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). A new chapter of the CSCE began following the Berlin meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and our common work under the new conditions must be discussed, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview granted to CTK, Czechoslovak Radio, and Czechoslovak Television Warsaw correspondents yesterday, prior to his visit to Czechoslovakia, which begins on 25 June.

Answering a question whether he considers [CSFR Foreign Minister] Dienstbier's plan, or the appeal by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz regarding Western financial assistance by means of Central European countries' exports to be a feasible way of dealing with the collapse of Czechoslovak and Polish trade with the USSR, the head of the Polish diplomatic service said that Poland is an advocate of the development of cooperation of three centers—the USSR, the Central European countries, and the West. At a time when the West is going to provide extensive assistance to the USSR, a part thereof could be used to revive our trade with the Soviet Union. This would be beneficial for the USSR as well as for Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Minister Dienstbier's project received our full support as soon as it was announced. We have returned to that program now, and we submitted a similar proposal to the member states of the European Community and to the Brussels EC Commission. We use every opportunity to point out this possibility to the West, the Polish minister said.

On the topic of cooperation in the Prague-Warsaw-Budapest triangle, K. Skubiszewski said that he considers it good, which does not mean that it could not be better or more intensive. Mutual consultations

proved worthwhile on issues of security in Europe—among the three states—in relation to the USSR and the CSCE, and on problems of migration. A lot remains to be done. The economic cooperation requires a total remodeling. A certain stagnation and retreat has set in, and this must be dealt with. A long tradition of economic cooperation must be developed.

Asked to assess the possibility of splitting the Czechoslovak Federation from the point of view of Polish interests, Minister Skubiszewski said that Poland does not comment on such issues, for this is an internal affair of Czechoslovakia. I believe that we can relate to the Federation best, but there is a certain cooperation with the Czech regions and with Slovakia. Both republic prime ministers have visited Warsaw, there are possibilities of economic and cultural collaboration, and various issues can be dealt with at either federal or republic level. Poland can sign an agreement with the Federation while the implementation program can be adjusted to the needs of the republics. I would like to know how this problem is perceived by the Federal Government and by Bratislava. We have always cooperated in a neighborly way with Czechoslovakia, and we expect that the Federation will prevail and function. We do not interfere in affairs that belong to the sphere of decisions by the Czechs and the Slovaks, the Czechoslovak state, and both republics, the Polish diplomat said.

Commenting on the adverse development of economic relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia, K. Skubiszewski said that there is a chance of improvement, but concrete steps would have to be taken. A possibility of forming a free market sphere is being discussed. There is a need for financial and credit cooperation, a joint bank should be founded—with Hungarian participation at a later date—which would simplify national currency transfers. Modernization of transport systems is unavoidable. A lot must be done, but what is needed is the will to start working, the Polish minister of foreign affairs emphasized.

Bratianu on Sociopolitical Situation, Elections

AU0207154891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1301 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 2/7/1991—In an interview with the daily "DIMINEATA," Ion I. Bratianu, chairman of "Bratianu" Liberal Union, refers to the current sociopolitical situation in Romania expressing his opinion that the government's lack of experience made the current dialogue with the West be affected by mistrust. Social tensions, lack of moral authority, of juridical and police authority make up the danger of a precipitated collapse into chaos. Though he admits that the chance for a real national salvation lies in a coalition of the opposition parties, the collocutor maintains the idea that the opposition party leaders indulge into coquetting with the FSN [National Salvation Front] majority and the government.

In connection with the future elections, Mr. Ion I. Bratianu considers that the National Salvation Front will be the first party to have a percentage reaching the majority, that is more than 40 percent of the votes, and that the governing by another satellite party will be an easy task.

As for the UDMR [Magyar Democratic Union], he opines that it will remain a constant as regards the number of votes. Referring to the National Unity Party of Romanians, Bratianu thinks everything depends on how it will be able to mobilize its forces to loftily represent its supporters' interests without slipping to extremism, and to settle the Romanian-Hungarian conflict in Transylvania.

Iliescu Statement After Last Warsaw Pact Meeting

AU0307080291 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 0400 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Referring to the activity of the Romanian delegation in Prague, where it had participated in the last meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, President Ion Iliescu said—among other things—to journalists, on his return aboard the plane, that the meeting constituted a moment that, quote: Marked the profound changes that have taken place and are taking place on our continent.

The meeting in Prague was an opportunity for the participants to express their opinions about future prospects for establishing new European relations. Mr. Ion Iliescu emphasized that a prevailing direction is being noted: The consolidation of all-European processes within the framework of the CSCE, based on the principles of the Paris Charter. He mentioned that all participants expressed their approval of this opening and option to cooperate in forging specific structures in the area of security, and to create an equal humanitarian framework for all European states.

Referring to Romania's position, Mr. Ion Iliescu emphasized that three distinctive directions of actions were outlined: At an all-European level, at a regional and sub-regional level, and at a bilateral level, by paying particular attention to expanding treaties with both neighboring countries and former Warsaw Pact member countries and with other European countries.

The president emphasized the actions and initiatives taken in the Balkan area and the Black Sea and Danube countries, and also mentioned other possibilities. Another conclusion emphasized by the participants, Romania's president stressed, regards the need to bear in mind the substantial differences that exist at an economic level between European states, as well as a number of major shortfalls experienced by all East European countries in their transition to a market economy.

A noteworthy moment in the unfolding of the Prague meeting, Mr. Iliescu said, was the common concern of the participating countries in connection with the events in Yugoslavia. They expressed the hope for a political and peaceful solution.

In connection with the new structures in Europe, Mr. Ion Iliescu affirmed that, quote: As far as we are concerned, we would like the structures of the CSCE to be such as to create a new and uniform framework for all European states. Mr. Ion Iliescu also talked about the contacts he had with President Havel, with President Zhelyu Zhelev, with the Soviet delegation, and, during the meeting, with the Polish and Hungarian delegations.

Federal

Raseta: Army Recognizes Mesic as Commander

AU0307151391 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (AFP)—The Yugoslav Army recognizes Federal President Stipe Mesic as its commander-in-chief, a senior military official said in the Croatian capital Zagreb on Wednesday [3 July].

General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the military region comprising the breakaway republics Slovenia and Croatia, stressed that under the Federal Constitution, Yugoslavia's collegial presidency acted as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

His statement came amid speculation that the Army tank offensive begun Wednesday against Slovenia was the result of the Army striking out on its own.

Mr. Mesic, who heads the rotating presidency, has "constitutional rights and duties", and the "Army has no reason not to recognize him", TANJUG news agency quoted Gen. Raseta as saying.

Army Claims 'Forced To Silence Mass Media'

AU0207183891 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Interview with Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District of Yugoslavia, by Otto Hoermann in Belgrade on 2 July—recorded; Raseta statements in Serbo-Croation with superimposed German translation]

[Text] The Fifth Military District, which includes Slovenia and parts of Croatia, is headquartered in Zagreb. The equipment and arms of the soldiers show that they have been put on increased alert. For the interview Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta appears in the combat uniform of the special units. The lieutenant general accused Austria of intervention in Slovenia. The Serb general is deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, he accepts Austria's denial, and regarding the current state of hostilities, he says the following:

[Raseta] The Yugoslav Army was given a clear order, which it almost completed a few days ago. The other side took advantage of the cease-fire and attacked us. We want to fulfill our original order and occupy the border crossings. We will fight until we have achieved that.

[Hoermann] There have been reports of attacks against, bombings of, transmitter stations. What has this got to do with securing the border crossings?

[Raseta] We were forced to silence the mass media. In Slovenia as well as in Croatia, the mass media have done incredible things to put the Army under pressure, and to exert an influence on young soldiers and their families.

[Hoermann] General, you have just mentioned Croation media, too. Does this mean that your next attack will be directed against transmitter stations in Croatia?

[Raseta] No, certainly not.

General Adzic's Address on Slovene Campaign

AU0207184191 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Statement read by Colonel General Blagoje Adzic, member of the Staff of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia—live]

[Text] Citizens of Yugoslavia, honest people, patriots: I am addressing you at these moments that are exceptionally difficult and dramatic for our country with the intention of putting forward some assessments and messages of the Staff of the Supreme Command.

Everyone knows what kind of task the units of the Yugoslav People's Army embarked upon several days ago in Slovenia. In line with the Constitution and the decisions of the highest organs of authority in this country, we set off to establish the regime on the borders of Yugoslavia that was demolished by the policy of a fait accompli and of unilateral actions.

Thus, despite numerous obstacles and resistance we accomplished this limited aim and task in a little over 24 hours. Immediately after this, we informed the public that we were stopping the movements. This was made use of by the leadership of Slovenia which violated the cease-fire and with 36,000 armed people embarked on generally crazed and dirty attacks on everything that wore the uniform and symbols of the Yugoslav People's Army and had anything at all to do with it.

No one in the Army could understand that they were fighting with those who hate Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav People's Army from the bottom of their souls. Educated for decades in the spirit of Yugoslavianism, we could not even believe that so much evil and hatred could be gathered in one place and be expressed in such ways. They are underhanded and unheeding. They are acting in the most brutal way. They are not sparing anyone, not even children, women, and their, until-recently, neighbors.

The leadership of Slovenia has made use of and is making use of the most loathsome tricks and deceit. At the same time, the federal authorities have been creating and are creating constant obstacles for us, demanding that negotiations be held while they [the Slovenes] are using all means to attack us.

There has been betrayal in our ranks, mostly among the Slovenes. This is no inconsiderable betrayal. Individuals have even surrendered whole units. They have longed for the repetition of 1941. There have been many victims. The Staff of the Supreme Command and all members of

the Army deeply regret the loss of their comrades and share the pain of their nearest and dearest.

We are greatly pained by the wounds of our cofighters. I have personal tragic experience of what the loss of one's nearest and dearest means. Unfortunately, we have had imposed on us war to defend the country. Therefore, we have had to accept war because the alternative of surrender and betrayal does not exist for us.

Since every war requires victims, they are inevitable in this one too. We will endeavor to ensure that the war that has been forced on us lasts for as short a time as possible. We have found all this difficult to bear but we have recovered and adapted to it. Many illusions have disappeared. We have carried out the necessary cadre changes and strengthened our forces.

We have today fiercely retaliated against new attacks. We are doing everything to protect the lives and dignity of members of the Yugoslav People's Army. We will force our opponents to respect the cease-fire and stop their arrogant behavior. We will also find those who are now hiding in their lairs. There is no victory with deceit and hatred. We will establish control and bring matters to an end.

The Yugoslav public will soon be addressed by Army General Veljko Kadijevic, head of the Staff of the Supreme Command.

Critical of Slovene Talks

AU0207180791 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (AFP) — The Yugoslav Army hit out at the Federal Government in Belgrade on Tuesday [2 July], saying that it was hindering its operations in Slovenia by "calling for talks" while the Slovenians were "attacking by all possible means".

In an announcement broadcast by Yugoslav television, General Blagoje Adzic, a member of the general staff of the Army high command, said the Army was going to "force the adversary to respect the cease-fire", and spoke of "treason" in Army ranks.

Army Official Warns Against Outside Intervention

LD0207174591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—'Every attempt at intervention from abroad will be considered an armed attack and we will respond in the manner an aggressor deserves', member of the Yugoslav Army High Command General Marko Negovanovic told reporters today.

Everyone in Yugoslavia 'who calls in forces from abroad will be regarded as traitor', he specified.

On Saturday evening, General Negovanovic read a dramatic statement on Belgrade television announcing strict military measures if Slovenia broke the cease-fire.

Asked whether it was true that Austrians had taken some places on the Yugoslav border, General Negovanovic said that Austrian units and tanks were only seen near the border.

He accused the Slovenian side of violating the cease-fire again today when it attacked an armoured army unit returning to the barracks. Seven soldiers and officers were killed and 13 wounded.

'The army will abide by the Yugoslav Presidency's decision on the withdrawal, but it will use arms to defend itself and protect human lives', said General Negovanovic.

He repeated that following a decision by the federal bodies, the Army had gone to protect the state borders and not to war. 'A ruthless war without any previous warning', with methods 'surpassing even those applied by fascists', is being waged in Slovenia against the Army and Yugoslavia, the general said.

A statement circulated to the press says that members of the Slovenian territorial defence yesterday harassed delegates of the Yugoslav Red Cross and the International Red Cross from Geneva.

It also says that police are harassing family members of Yugoslav Army officers, specifying that the wife of Brigade Commander Lt. Col. Bane Matic was handcuffed and taken away for questioning.

Army Threatens Use of 'All' Fighting Potential

AU0207111691 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (AFP)—The Yugoslav Federal Army will respond "with all its fighting potential" to the "unilateral and continuous" violations of the ceasefire in Slovenia, the military command for the Ljubljana region warned Tuesday.

The army was "forced" to use all its force because of the "militant policy of the republic of Slovenia" which was using the most "inhuman" form of guerrilla warfare against Yugoslav soldiers and their families, the statement said.

Secret Army Plan 'Protective Wall 91' Detailed

AU0207131991 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Roland Machatschke report]

[Text] Last week Slovene soldiers discovered the crisis plan of the Yugoslav chief of staff, classified as "highly secret," in an armored vehicle of the Federal Army

whose crew had surrendered. It is code-named "Protective Wall 91" and designed to defend communism in Yugoslavia against the dangers of western democracy.

According to the ideological beliefs of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav general staff, the country is encircled. The former Warsaw Pact states Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania are offering their services to NATO to implement their territorial claims on Yugoslavia. Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia have established forbidden relations with some NATO states. Their political leaders and right-wing political parties have asked NATO to intervene to ensure their democracy and human rights against the quote Bolshevist leadership of the Federal Army and the Bolshevist-communist regimes in Serbia and Montenegro unquote.

The big enemy in the minds of the military officials in Belgrade is NATO. NATO wants to replace the socialist governments in Serbia and Montenegro with puppet regimes that are acceptable to NATO. Austria sides with NATO by canceling its State Treaty. The document that has been seized depicts a comprehensive strategy of NATO. The countries marked in blue— NATO, including the United States and all of Yugoslavia's neighboring states, with the exception of Romania— carry out large-scale maneuvers on land, at sea, and in the air, encircle Yugoslavia, and provoke incidents at border crossings. Twelve days before D-day, the day of the attack, the U.S. President, on behalf of the anti-Yugoslav alliance, calls for the resignation of the Bolshevist governments in Serbia and Montenegro, for free elections with foreign observers in these republics and in Kosovo, a halt to the pressure on the democratic governments of Slovenia and Croatia, and for the admission of NATO observers. According to the plan of the Yugoslav Army, Belgrade rejects these demands. As a result, Washington launches the operation Balkans Fire, involving bomb and missile attacks on important military, economic, and administrative institutions. If these attacks do not yield the desired results, the full-fledged attack starts on D-day—an invasion from the northwest, supported by navy operations in the Adriatic Sea. The so-called red forces—the Yugoslav Federal Army—make preparations for the war by mobilizing their forces and wage it on Slovene and Croat territory, including the capitals Ljubljana and Zagreb.

These absurd ideas of the Belgrade Army leadership show clearly how dangerous the current situation is. Those who can think up such scenarios can hardly be amenable to arguments of political logic. The Federal Army, including its leadership, represents a completely unpredictable element in the bloody conflict.

Federal Air Force Official on Actions

AU0207110391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] (?Disregarding) the decision of the SFRY Presidency on an unconditional cease-fire and on a halt to all forms of blockade and pressure by the so-called Territorial Defense of Slovenia, the Territorial Defense of Slovenia opened fire on several units of the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Defense yesterday and last night. This was stated this morning by the information service of the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Defense.

First of all, helicopters that were delivering food to army units were fired upon yesterday afternoon. Displaying great bravery, the crew of these helicopters nevertheless managed to deliver 7.5 tonnes of food and to evacuate the most endangered parts of the army units.

Unfortunately, immediately after this incident, Radio Slovenia and Croatian Radio broadcast false information about the alleged attack by helicopters on the civilian population.

Also yesterday afternoon, the so-called Territorial Defense of Slovenia attacked a facility of the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Defense in (?Oljska) Gora, but the attackers were repulsed by the action of the Air Force.

During the night, Jansa's units attacked a facility of the Air Force and Air Defense in Ljubljanski Vrh. This attack was also unsuccessful.

Fortunately, there were no casualties in these two actions. In their (?statements), the Air Force and Air Defense say that all officers and soldiers displayed resoluteness in defending their facilities. A number of soldiers also volunteered to end their regular leave and come back immediately.

Federal Army Official: 'No Longer Any Limits'

AU0207155691 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Walter Erdelic report from Belgrade]

[Text] [Announcer] The fact that there is war in Slovenia was for the first time openly admitted by the leadership of the Federal Army at a news conference today. Walter Erdelic reports from Belgrade:

[Erdelic] At a news conference of the Defense Ministry, General Marko Negovanovic said that the Slovene territorial army is waging a dirty war against the Yugoslav Federal Army. Consideration is not being shown any longer and there are no longer any limits, he said. The brutality exceeds anything that ever happened in history, he said. The Federal Army will give an adequate answer, the general threatened.

Negovanovic is the man who delivered an ultimatum on television to the Slovenes and called on them to take their independence declaration back last Saturday [29 June]. He also declared that the Federal Army only acts in coordination with the State Presidium. The State Presidium is the formal supreme command of the Yugoslav Federal Army.

General Negovanovic, a member of the Army Command, said in front of the press that he does not have any information on bomb attacks on Slovene radio and television stations. At the same time, the relevant video clips were already shown on television.

There are also rumors in Belgrade according to which tank units of the Austrian Army seized Slovene border posts and military facilities. These rumors were rejected by the Yugoslav Army leadership.

Meanwhile, there are demonstrations every day. Yesterday, a peace concert and a demonstration took place in the center of Belgrade. At present, the mothers of recruits and professional soldiers are demonstrating for more openness and information on the fate of their sons in the whole of Serbia. A wave of draft dodgers is expected.

In the Serbian Parliament the proposal to hold nationwide elections to settle the conflict was submitted this afternoon—the implementation of such a plan hardly seems realistic in view of the continued fighting.

Army Commander Addresses News Conference

AU0207171791 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 2 July 91

[News conference by Lieutenant General Marko Negovanovic, member of the Staff of the Supreme Command of the SFRY Armed Forces]

[Text] Despite the desire and endeavors to resolve the crisis situation in the country in a peaceful and constitutional manner, we are unfortunately still facing armed action by the armed formations of Slovenia against the Yugoslav People's Army. We are obviously facing a striking violation of the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council on the cease-fire, and this is a unilateral violation on the part of the armed formations of the Republic of Slovenia.

In this way it has been shown very clearly that the agreements with the three EC ministers and the twelve EC countries are not being respected.

In these agreements, a special place is occupied by the point that refers to a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army to their barracks, but also the cease-fire on the part of the armed formations of the Republic of Slovenia and their return to their facilities. The most obvious example of such a violation is the attack on the column that was in fact retreating toward the barracks, carrying out in this way the order of the SFRY Presidency.

This was, I must tell you, done in the well-known manner of launching an attack in a deceitful and underhanded manner. There were seven dead and thirteen wounded.

The armed formations of the Republic of Slovenia have been acting and are acting toward the Yugoslav People's Army as an occupiers' army and have imposed on it a total and completely dirty war, if there are any clean wars at all.

The units of the Yugoslav People's Army, I underline this, did not go there to wage a war. It is evident that it has been showing by its actions that there is no readiness to respect the decisions of the SFRY Presidency and the agreement with the three EC ministers by those who are ordering the use of armed formations and who are waging a war against the Yugoslav People's Army.

For the protection of human life, the integrity of the units in the spirit of the decisions of the SFRY Presidency, and the agreement of the three EC ministers, the headquarters of the Supreme Command have taken and are taking measures concerning the situation in accordance with what is going on the country and the situation in the Republic of Slovenia, and they are already being implemented.

Thank you.

General Raseta Categorically Denies Military Coup

AU0307123791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Radovan Panatovic report]

[Text] The first news conference of the Fifth Military District was held in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Hall in Zagreb. Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, assistant Colonel Vaso Predojevic, Colonel Djuro Vrandicic, and Nikola Seko, all from the Fifth Military District, spoke about the deployment of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army up to now and about their tasks. Radovan Pantovic reports:

The units of the Fifth Military District were acting in accordance with the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Presidency, General Raseta stressed. The only aim of the Army was to take possession of the state border, and not occupy Slovenia.

We informed the political leadership of Slovenia and Lojze Peterle personally about everything in advance, General Raseta said. We also asked for cooperation. The Territorial Defense of Slovenia, however, had orders to open fire from the first day. General Raseta repeated that on 28 June at 1500 [1300 GMT] the units of the YPA, nevertheless, accomplished their task and accepted, on the same day, the cease-fire agreement.

Colonel Vaso Predojevic, assistant commander of the Fifth Military District, said the war was caused by Slovene politicians and the YPA suffered the majority of its casualties during the truce, which describes the character of the Slovene resistance.

Colonel Predojevic described the morale of the YPA units as high and said that all those who defected will

have to return to their units. Active military persons will have to bear responsibility. He assessed the propaganda war as a violation of human rights.

Members of the Fifth Military District also said General Konrad Kolsek [former commander of the Fifth Military District] was transferred to duty in Belgrade and that the new commander is General Zivota Avramovic, who assumed his duty and today issued the order to units in Slovenia to stop fire except in the case they are attacked.

They also presented the national composition of the officer cadre in the Fifth Military District: Fifty-seven percent are Serbs, 12 percent are Croats, 6 percent are Slovenes, 5 percent are Montenegrins, 4 percent are Yugoslavs, and 16 percent are other nationalities.

Answering journalists' questions, General Raseta categorically denies that a military coup has been carried out and that the Army has no reason not to respect and recognize the election of Stipe Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Army will withdraw to its barracks when conditions of the cease-fire, the removal of barricades, and the reestablishment of the state borders as they existed before the decision on dissociation was taken have been met.

Regarding the situation in Krajina and other parts of Croatia where the Army is acting as a buffer between the opposing sides, General Raseta concluded that if the Army leaves, war is certain.

FEC General Secretary Denies Army Coup

AU0207174991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Excerpt] Austrian Radio informed the public today that a coup d'etat had been carried out in Belgrade. This report by Austrian radio was broadcast by Ljubljana Radio and Zagreb Radio. We asked Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council, who we came across during the recess of the session of the Federal Executive Council, whether a coup d'etat had been carried out in Belgrade .

[Miskovic] [word indistinct] session of the Federal Executive Council, no kind of coup d'etat whatsoever has been carried out. The federal organs are working normally and are taking all measures in their powers to calm down the situation.

[Rusovac] A coup d'etat is not looming either?

[Miskovic] No, it is not looming. I do not know who gave you this information. This is again contrived disinformation which could cause anxiety among the citizens of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Tank Movement; 'Very Tense' Situation Reported

LD0307040791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Summary] Belgrade Television has shown pictures of the tank column moving from Belgrade along the motorway in the direction of Zagreb, a Radio Zagreb reporter says, but there are no details on the destination. "According to the latest reports, members of the Yugoslav Army (YPA) who were located at [name indistinct] in the Baranje region have moved their position a little further to the West. Several tanks have joined them from the direction of Sombor. We have discovered that the Beli Manastir political administration was apprised of these YPA movements."

"According to as yet unofficial reports, during the night two powerful explosions were heard in Vukovar, the first a little before midnight and the other half an hour after midnight. Things are relatively peaceful in the Vinkovci area, but very tense. During the night troops left their barracks in the town a couple of times in ordinary routine fashion, and this caused concern among citizens."

Movement Toward Zagreb

LD0307021291

[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovene Network in Slovene at 0110 GMT on 3 July broadcasts a three-minute report by a Radio Slovenia reporter on "a piece of news that is at variance with the cease-fire agreement. A tank unit consisting of six tanks, 16 armored transporters, and a tank hoist [words indistinct] is moving north and to Prekmurje. It may come into contact with territorial units in Ljutomer or Murska Sobota; therefore, the Territorial Defense will try to stop it."

A second reporter says that ever since the news conference in Ljubljana at 2100 announcing the cease-fire agreement, "we have been waiting for a response from Veljko Kadijevic." He adds: "We have now received a fresh response in the form of a TANJUG report. We received this news just five minutes ago. It says: About 0200 [0000 GMT] a long column of tanks and other armored vehicles and transporters of the Yugoslav Army left the Belgrade barracks building at Banica." The column moved through Novi Beograd and continued "along the motorway with the memorable name of the Brotherhood and Unity Motorway, in the direction of Zagreb."

Tanks Reportedly Destroy Houses Near Maribor

AU0307134691 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The tank column of the Yugoslav Peoples Army [YPA] that departed from Belgrade in the early morning crossed the border with Croatia in three places and is further penetrating into the interior. In the area around the city of Maribor more than 100 tanks of the YPA shot

a several houses, which caught fire. These tanks, near the village of Ormoz at the Serbian-Croatian border, have been brought into position. Further shooting is also reported from the area between Zagreb and Krsko. The YPA tanks have not enountered any resistance so far from the Croatian militia. According to the latest radio reports from Zagreb, they are still keeping their distance.

Belgrade Daily Criticizes Army Generals

LD0207223191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2055 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes in its latest issue that while coffins with the bodies of soldiers and officers are arriving from the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Supreme Command staff continues to wonder why such savage reprisals are being carried out against JNA members.

In spite of the terrible reality, the army's top brass continue to keep their heads in the sand, the daily writes.

They seem unable to realize that the new Slovenian authorities and their obedient subjects have for years viewed the JNA as a symbol of the darkest evil [words indistinct] occupier which must be annihilated or expelled from Slovenian soil, VECERNJE NOVOSTI says.

This fact was disregarded by the JNA's command cadre—they sent their units to perform their tasks as if they would be welcomed with open arms and their tanks showered with flowers on their way to the national borders, the daily says.

'It is high time the JNA leadership stopped boasting by way of announcements and backing away from Yugoslavia's blood-stained reality,' the daily concluded.

YPA Repulses Third Attack Near Fernetici

LD0207205291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Rijeka, July 2 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units stationed in Fernetici near Sezana, a crossing on the Yugoslav-Italian border, repulsed a third attack by Slovenian Territorial Defence units around 8:31 p.m. today.

The first assault took place an hour after the leadership of the Sezana municipality accepted the terms of a truce at 3 p.m., said the command of the Rijeka Corps. The terms included the refraining from attacks, the unblocking of communications and the insurance [as received] of unhampered supply of the Yugoslav Army units.

There are no clashes elsewhere on the Slovenian part of the Istrian peninsula controlled by the Rijeka Corps but the situation is still tense.

All Army Units Under Orders To Cease Fire

CMD0307143991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—All units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] have received strict orders to cease fire. They may open fire only if attacked, Deputy Commander of the Fifth Army District General Andrija Raseta told a news conference here today.

He pointed out that the YPA was assigned the task of holding the state border of the SFRY, and not to occupy Slovenia, as is imputed to the Army.

We had discussed this matter with the government of the Republic of Slovenia as far back as June 27, but we now have reliable data that this government had, since the very beginning, ordered the armed forces of the republic to open fire atwill on YPA units, although there was no motive for it, stressed General Raseta.

Replying to a reporter's question, he said that a new commander of the Fifth Military District has been appointed. Colonel General Konrad Kolsek, who has held this post before, is at the Fifth Militray District Headquarters and preparing to take up a new post in Belgrade.

New Clashes in Vrhnika, Western Slovenia

LD0207182791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 2 (TANJUG)—Members of the Yugoslav People's Army from the barracks in Vrhnika, Western Slovenia, today clashed with members of the Slovenian Territorial Defence and police. Slovenian Radio broadcast a live report on the clashes which broke out at 18.00 hours local time and are still under way. The units of the Slovenian Territorial Defence and Police are trying to prevent Yugoslav Army tanks from leaving the Vrhnika Barracks for Ljubljana and Logatac. The radio also reported the movement of several tanks from Vrhnika towards Ljubljana via an old road, [word indistinct] heavy fire by the Slovenian Territorial Defence and Police.

Motorized Brigade Crosses Sava, Bosut Rivers

LD0307132991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] According to reports from the field, a Valjevo-stationed Yugoslav Army motorized brigade has crossed the Sava River and the bridge over the Bosut River. It is followed by about 200 trucks and (?private) cars, with at least 4,600 people, as well as another motorized brigade normally stationed in (?Kikinda). Pontoon bridges have been set up [word indistinct] Zupanja and across the river in villages [words indistinct]. According to reports from Slovenia, 7,000 terrorists have already been infiltrated into that republic calling themselves Serbian national guard or simply the Serbian army.

With this synchronized pressure, and the expected attack on the Republic of Croatia, it is important to mention that the former commander of the Fifth Army District, retired Colonel General Zorko Canadi, and his family, have left Zagreb for Belgrade by car.

Defense Minstry Reports Air Raid in Slovenia

LD0207124891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The federal defence ministry announced today that "Air Force planes were used" this morning to support the most jeopardized Yugoslav Army units in the Trebnja area in the Republic of Slovenia.

The ministry announcement said that the "armed units of the Slovenian Territorial Defence and police in several places and several times overnight were attacking the Yugoslav Army units preventing them by force from returning to the barracks.

This way, the announcement said, they "rudely violated the ceasefire agreement."

Towns Attacked; Air Raids Near Austrian Border

AU0207145291 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1400 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Cornelia Fosternik report]

[Excerpt] An alarm was sounded in Trzisce at 1530 [1330 GMT]. A little later, the Federal Army bombed positions of the territorial army in the villages of Pseno, Mucna Vas, and Catez in the area of Krakovski Gozd, where the encircled tank units are. In Catez a bridge over the Sava, as well as other sites, was bombed. In the area of (Korucka) at the Carinthian border near Bleiburg, air raids were carried out around the cities of Ravne, Dravograd, and Prevalje a few minutes ago. So far, there have not been any reports on casualties. An alarm has just been sounded in Celje and Slovenjgradez. [passage omitted]

Slovene Forces Attack Army Unit Near Sezana

LD0207141991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Rijeka, July 2 (TANJUG)—Members of Slovenia's territorial defense have attacked a Yugoslav People's Army unit stationed at Fernetici, near Sezana, on the border with Italy.

The Army unit, as learned at the Rijeka Corps command, using submachine guns, only in self-defense, the officers said. [sentence as received]

Commander of the Rijeka Corps demanded from the Sezana municipality leadership to stop all attacks by 3 pm, and respect the ceasefire and free communications.

Tank Column Moves Toward Slovenia

LD0207151191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Excerpts] A team of Slijeme Studio reporters which is constantly touring the streets of Zagreb reports:

[Reporter] At 1630 [1430 GMT] we saw a large column of tanks, trucks, and military vehicles which were setting out in the direction of Ljubljana. We presume it is Ljubljana; it would be better to say in the direction of Slovenia. In fact, it is a column which left the Marshal Tito Barracks. [passage omitted]

However, sometime at about 1630, at precisely the Zagreb South exit, we noticed, standing near the turning, that a big tank formation had set out. Unfortunately, we were unable to count them, but there were several tens of tanks and several military vehicles and several loaded military trucks. They left the barracks and set off along the Zagreb-Ljubljana highway in the direction of Slovenia.

Army Journal Sees 'Road of Bloodshed'

LD0207152691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1447 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—There is a bitter taste of nausea, pain and shock: the masks and the victims have fallen, the arms are talking, the Army magazine NARODNA ARMIJA (PEOPLE'S ARMY) says today.

Petty belligerent politicians with big ambitions have sank the country into moral morass, the NARODNA ARMIJA commentator says.

Only a step was needed for this, a step made by a former Communist and now Slovenia's state leader, which led him from the red carpet to the road of bloodshed and crime, the magazine adds.

The effects are horrifying: caskets with killed Army members, whose only sin was that they had honourably fulfilled their duty and who did not suspect that they would be killed by bullets fired by their countrymen, says NARODNA ARMIJA.

Some of our neighbours seem to be adding fuel to the fire of our troubles, in the belief that the time has come for them to profit by the situation, as has happened in the past, it adds. It seems that they had learned nothing from history, the magazine concludes.

Federal Government Says Slovenia Broke Agreement

LD0207155991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1519 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—With the latest clashes between Slovenia's Territorial Defence and Yugoslav People's Army units, the Slovenian leadership

has breached the agreement reached on Sunday with Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic, the government's information secretariat said here today.

Under the prime minister's agreement with Slovenian Prime Minister Lojze Peterle, all war operations were to be suspended immediately and all armed formations to start withdrawing to their starting positions on Monday morning.

A large-scale conflict broke out near Mokrice, on Slovenia's border with Croatia, when, under the agreement, Army units moving from their positions to the barracks were attacked by Slovenia's Territorial Defence, the government secretariat said.

Peterle told Markovic over the telephone that the conflict broke out because members of the Slovenian Territorial Defence did not know where the Army units were heading. assistant commander of the Fifth Army District, General Andreja Raseta, said in a telex message that "the units should head for Croatia, and not that they will actually be heading there," Peterle told Markovic.

Markovic demanded that the clashes be stopped immediately and that the Army units be allowed to return to their barracks.

The clashes near Mokrice were not over until 1 p.m.

Army Corps Criticizes Slovene 'Untruths'

LD0207161191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The information service of the Ljubljana [Army] Corps today announced that "most garrison commands are being contacted by civilian volunteers from all parts of Yugoslavia with the request to be armed to fight the unreasonable and inhumane forces of the armed Slovene groups."

The statement by the Corps information service says that "particularly touching are the requests made by parents and families of the men serving in Slovenia to be armed so they can fight together with their sons." However, unit commands have no authority to meet these requests. [passage indistinct]

The statement goes on to say that one of the latest untruths is the news, published by DELO today on its third page, about an alleged ban on the men to peruse Slovene information media and that their officers threaten them with pistols forbidding them to do so. [passage indistinct]

"We have learned from reliable sources," the statement says, "that the armed Slovene territorial defense military formations are using medical institutions to position their antiaircraft weapons there."

Army Takes Control of Border With Italy

LD0207164191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1537 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Rijeka, July 2 (TANJUG)—The entire border zone towards Italy is under the control of Yugoslav Army units. All border crossings and watch-towers were taken without a single shot being fired, Commander of the Yugoslav Army Rijeka Corps, Lieutenant-General Marijan Cad said today.

General Cad said that after the end of operations on June 29, an ambush on a military vehicle left dead and wounded regular Yugloslav Army members.

The commander of the Rijeka Corps described as propaganda war claims by Slovenian media that the republic's territorial units are in possession of certain border facilities.

Army Destroys Own Tanks; 17 Soldiers Killed

AU0207170291 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1600 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Friedrich Orter report from Zagreb]

[Text] It has turned out this afternoon that during today's repeated air attacks in the Slovene-Croat border region, some 30 km west of Zagreb, the Federal Army destroyed several of its own tanks as a result of maneuvers that were tactically wrong. According to reports from here, 17 soldiers of the Federal Army were killed in the incident and numerous others injured. Here in Zagreb one gets the impression that several officers of the Federal Army have acted on their own initiative and that the missions of the Army are not coordinated. On the main road between Zagreb and Ljubljana, Army tanks were withdrawn from the border crossing and were rolling toward Ljubljana. Truck blockades are being set up. A group of Slovenes raised the Slovene flag on a bridge. Units of the Croat National Guard have been taken to a place jut outside Zagreb. The special units are intended to protect the access road.

Croat sources have reported that in fighting between Chetniks and the Croat police in Glina, some 80 km south of Zagreb, numerous Serbs have been shot and wounded.

Soldiers Ordered To Report to Units

LD0207173791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The information service of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is informing that all soldiers who have been held against their will by the Armed Forces or other organs in Slovenia should report to the nearest Army unit as soon as possible, and they will be cared for.

Shelters have been organized for all soldiers in Belgrade at the main railroad station and Prokop and Topcider

railroad stations. After they have received necessary care, the continuation of their journey will be made possible and accommodation will be provided for those who cannot continue their journey.

Belgrade Radio Confirms Tank Movement to Zagreb

AU0307064191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] At about 0200 [0000 GMT], a long column of tanks, other armored vehicles, and personnel carriers of the Yugoslav People's Army left the barracks from Banjica in Belgrade. Using the shortest route through Belgrade, the column came to the Gazela Bridge, crossed it, and then, leaving the territory of New Belgrade, continued along the Brotherhood and Unity Highway toward Zagreb.

Telecommunications to Western Europe Disrupted

LD0307075191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—Owing to damage to a number of vital telecommunications installations on the territory of Slovenia resulting from military actions, telephone and telegraph communications between Yugoslavia and the countries of the Western Europe are heavily impeded.

The community of Yugoslav PTT collectives states that the "postmen" are exerting great efforts to secure at least a minimal flow of telephone impulses from the countries of Western Europe by redirecting PTT traffic.

Conflicts Within Army Noted; NCO's Said Shot

AU0307114691 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The power structure within the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], which is formally under the command of the new Yugoslav chief of state Stipe Mesic, is unclear. A Deutschlandfunk correspondent reported on conflicts at the lower command level. Officers shot noncommissioned officers in order to carry out orders, the correspondent reported.

Executive Council Calls Presidency Session

LD0307134191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] We have just received a report that the Federal Executive Council [FEC], at its session today presided over by Ante Markovic, adopted a decision to convene an immediate session of the Yugoslav Presidency to examine the current situation in the country.

The FEC also decided that Petar Gracanin, federal secretary for internal affairs, should go to Zagreb immediately, so he, along with Slovene Internal Affaris Minister Igor Bavcar and Lieutenant Colonel General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, may tour a specific area so he can see the situation for himself, because the information reaching the government is contradictory. The FEC is in constant session and is taking all measures within its competence to bring about respect for the latest cease-fire agreement and suspension of the armed conflict, this report stresses.

Daily Assails 'Ruling National Parties' System

LD0207131691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1157 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA today writes that "it is clear that Yugoslavia is ruined" and that "Yugoslavia is under the patronge of Europe, having consented to sign rules of European political bon ton."

Commenting on the situation which has resulted after the armed clashes between Slovenian units and units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), the daily warns Yugoslav politicians that "no one believes them anymore" and that "the time has come for them to leave the scene" after the armed clashes between Slovenia's units and the JNA units.

A commentary of BORBA's editor-in-chief Manojlo Vukotic sets out that "We have not succeeded in accomplishing anything because the political, economic and overall balance of the allegedly new multi-party and quasi-democratic elections was disastrous," the daily concludes.

The daily notes that Yugoslavs "instead of a multi-party system received a system of ruling national parties" and that "they received despotic democracy" and that "instead of freedom they received reborn fascist ideology."

Markovic Reportedly Under House Arrest

AU0307114491 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Paul Schulmeister report]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In Belgrade, thousands of demonstrators demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Markovic and Defense Minister Kadijevic as well as the formation of an independent Serbian army.

According to unconfirmed reports, Markovic is under house arrest at the moment. The Army leadership reportedly broke off all talks with the government and the State Presidency. It is said that the new strongman is, surprisingly, Defense Minister General Kadijevic. [passage omitted]

Markovic 'Working Normally'

LD0307132191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Reports that some domestic and foreign media (?put out) this morning saying that Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic is under arrest, or has even been killed, are not correct. Ante Markovic is working normally in his office, the Information Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council announces. [passage omitted]

POLITIKA Claims Pregl Knew of Army Plans

LD0307085591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0638 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily POLITIKA today writes, citing well-informed sources, that former Yugoslav deputy prime minister Zivko Pregl, a Slovene, "directly betrayed the plan of action of Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) units in the Republic of Slovenia".

According to the daily, "When Prime Minister Ante Markovic asked the YPA to go to the border, he insisted that the firing power of the Army not be used".

"Markovic told the Army leadership he would settle (?the matter) with Slovenes [words indistinct] there be no bloodshed, and then sent a [word indistinct] of the federal government to Ljubljana to tell this to the Slovenian leadership," the paper writes.

"Thus, the republican organs exactly knew that they did not have orders to open fire first and that few troops have been sent", POLITIKA goes on to say.

Zivko Pregl quit his post immediately after YPA units came to Slovenia, under orders of the Yugoslav Government, to secure the country's northern border. The Slovene authorities had previously accused the YPA of "aggression" and called it an "occupier" and recalled their representatives in federal organs.

Slovene Officials Leave Belgrade for Ljubljana

LD0207133491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Nearly all Slovenes in the federal institutions have left Belgrade and gone to Ljubljana.

This was also done by twenty or so Slovenes working at the Federal Foreign Ministry, TANJUG has learned. The highest ranking among them was Assistant Foreign Secretary Zvone Dragan and head of the press relations department Ivo Vajgl.

There are some 40 Slovenes in Yugoslavia's diplomatic and consular representations worldwide. They, for the most part, remained in their places.

Republic of Slovenia Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel has warned all diplomats-Slovenes that they "should from now on work only for Slovenia, and not for Yugoslavia."

Mesic, Presidency Call For Immediate Cease-Fire

LD0207155491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—TANJUG has learned that SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic, Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Janez Drnovsek have called for an immediate cease-fire, the separation of the forces of Slovenia and the Yugoslav People's Army, and the exchange of prisoners.

Mesic and Tupurkovski arrived in Ljubljana at about 1530 [1330 GMT] today.

Talks are under way in Slovenia between Mesic, Tupurkovski, and Drnovsek.

Mesic Views Talks With Military

AU0207193191 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Interview with SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic by unidentified reporter at Zagreb airport at 1000 GMT on 2 July—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, we know that you are temporarily in Zagreb on your way to Ljubljana, you and Mr. Tupurkovski. Did you manage to speak with the representatives of the Army in Belgrade on putting a stop to today's operations.

[Mesic] Yes, I spoke to General Kadijevic and he informed me that the cease-fire had been violated. The Army had one piece of information. I also spoke to Mr. Peterle and he had a different piece of information. Considering that they are not identical, Mr. Tupurkovski and I decided to go to the spot and see what is going on as a session of the SFRY Presidency is scheduled for 1800 [1600 GMT] tonight. By then we will have all information. We will know what is happening and what we have to do.

[Reporter) Tell me, you probably have some information that the Slovene Government has, as well as the federal military leadership.

[Mesic] According to the information that we have, fighting is very fierce and many forces have been used and we are supposed to have a truce. Therefore, it is obvious that somebody must be called to account for what is going on now.

[Reporter] It is 1200 [1000 GMT] now. At 1045 [0845 GMT] Zagreb airport was closed to civilian traffic because of the military overflights. You are also at the airport. How will you go to Ljubljana

[Mesic] We will be going by car. We have not yet decided which route we will take.

'Somebody Must Answer' for Cease-Fire Violations

LD0207150391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)—Somebody must answer for the violation of ceasefire in the Republic of Slovenia, President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stipe Mesic said here this afternoon.

Mesic told a group of reporters that, according to latest reports, fierce fighting was going on in Slovenia despite the ceasefire agreement.

He announced that the Yugoslav state presidency would meet at 18.00 hours [1600 GMT] local time today to discuss the current situation and the implementation of the presidency's decisions.

Mesic and Macedonian member of the presidency Vasil Tupurkovski are due in Ljubljana this afternoon.

The presidency delegation will travel to Ljubljana by car regardless of the risks involved, because Ljubljana airport was shut down, Tupurkovski said.

He said that talks with the Slovenian leadership would be aimed exclusively at observing the ceasefire agreement and preventing further casualties.

Press Reacts to Mesic Election

LD0207153591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1439 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Mesic's mandate begins under the direct patronage of foreign political and economic factors, Zagreb daily VJESNIK says today commenting on the change in the Yugoslav state presidency top. The paper adds that "the possibility of political tutorship should additionally warn about the responsibility of every individual republican leader over the next three months."

Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE (Bosnia-Herzegovina republic) believes that the election of Mesic will "stop the fighting," but says it doubts that the cease-fire will last.

Titograd paper POBJEDA (Montenegro) does not try to conceal its exasperation saying that Mesic ascended to the office of presidency president with the aid of European countries. The paper asks what actions were taken by and for whom had cast their votes the "until yesterday principled Jovic, two Kostics and Bajramovic." [sentence as received]

Borisav Jovic, Jugoslav and Branko Kostic and Sejdo Bajramovic are state presidency members from Serbia and Montenegro who refused to vote for Mesic on May 15.

POBJEDA also carries an interview with Branko Kostic who says that "the constituting of the presidency opens up grounds for avoiding bloodshed." He described the inclusion of the international public in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict as "a more important guarantee than that offered by the Croatian Assembly and Tudjman."

The involvment of the European Community "gives rise to hopes in a positive result," Kostic says.

Federal Official Details Markovic-Peterle Dispute

AU0207130591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Statement by Predrag Tasic, head of the department for monitoring work of the Federal Executive Council—recorded]

[Text] Regarding events in Slovenia, we have just received a statement by Predrag Tasic, head of the department for monitoring the work of the federal government.

The statement refers to the obviously unsuccessful contacts between Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lojze Peterle, prime minister of the Slovene Government:

[Begin Tasic recording] The Slovene leadership has violated the agreement reached Sunday night in the talks with Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The two main points of the agreement were that all military operations would be stopped and that the withdrawal of all armed forces to the places from which they came would start Monday morning.

In addition to yesterday's sporadic violation of the agreement on (?letting) the Army units freely return to barracks, a clash of greater proportion broke out near Mokrice this morning. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army, in accordance with the agreement reached with the Slovene leadership, proceeded toward their barracks when they were attacked by the units of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia. This brought reaction from the Yugoslav People's Army and the clash is continuing.

Lojze Peterle, prime minister of the Slovene Government, called Ante Markovic and informed him about the clash with the Army units. In a reply to the question by Ante Markovic as to why they did not let the Army units withdraw to the barracks, Peterle said that they did not because they did not know where the Army would go.

Replying to the remark by Markovic that General Raseta had informed the president of the Slovene Government about the withdrawal of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army, Peterle said that this was correct, but they still did not want to let them through because the (?message) sent by General Raseta stated that these units should go to Croatia and not that they will go there.

Ante Markovic said that it was more important to implement the agreement on the withdrawal of the units and prevent further bloodshed then to (?argue) about whether the message was drafted in the best possible way.

The president of the Federal Executive Council has asked to see the letter which General Raseta sent to Peterle, that all clashes should stop immediately and all units be allowed to withdraw.

By (?1300) [?1100 GMT] Markovic's cabinet had not received the letter and the armed clash near Mokrica continues. [end recording]

Students March Toward Central Belgrade

LD0307031591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2301 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Around 1,000 students from [words indistinct] student quarters in Novi Beograd began marching toward Belgrade at around 11:00 p.m. local time tonight.

The [word indistinct] is holding a rally in central Belgrade at the moment which is being attended by several thousand people.

President of the Student Union Djagana Topalovic said that the students were demanding the forming of a coalition national salvation government as soon as possible and the immediate withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army units from Slovenia along with all the armaments.

The students are demanding that the number of casualties in Slovenia be published immediately, that Serbian Presidenc Slobodan Milosevic declare a state of emergency in Serbia and enable the forming of a national guard.

They are also calling for the responsibility of the military leadership for the developments in Slovenia, the resignation of the members of the Yugoslav State Presidency, with Stjepan Mesic at the helm, and the resignation of Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

The Serbian Government is requested to take a clear stand on the need for unifying all Serbian territories into a single state.

LC-MY Setting Up 'People's Front Units'

LD0207181391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia [LC-MY] is setting up 'units of the People's Front of Yugoslavia,' a press conference was told here today.

The units would join the units of the regular Yugoslav Army, party leader Dragan Anatasovski explained.

Some 'People's Front' units have already been formed or are formed in crisis spots, he announced and added that they were made up of volunteers and Yugoslav patriots.

The party has been speeding up 'the action for uniting all patriotic forces' and it plans to create 'a national salvation government', it was also said at the press conference.

Asked about the composition of the government, Anatasovski said that the party 'had not yet made any proposals to this effect.'

Banks Refuse Checks From Croatian, Slovene Banks

LD0207182591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Banks in most parts of Yugoslavia have stopped cashing cheques of Slovenian and Croatian banks and withdrawals from deposits from accounts of citizens of these two republics.

Banks outside Slovenia and Croatia are not prepared to take risks because nobody guarantees them that they will be able to claim the money from banks in those two republics. They say this is because Slovenia and Croatia have placed moratoriums on federal regulations.

The Board of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia last Friday decided that this bank immediately stop issuing credits and other primary issue transactions through the national banks of Croatia and Slovenia.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia has also discontinued the sale of foreign currency on the (?banking) foreign currency market to authorised banks in the area of Slovenia and Croatia.

BORBA Notes 'Prejudices Stronger Than Reason'

LD0307033991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2353 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA wonders in a commentary in Wednesday's edition titled "Prejudices Stronger Than Reason" whether by blocking the election of Stipe Mesic as president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, Serbia has unconsciously done a great favour to Croatia and Slovenia.

Serbia, together with Montenegro, has with the move done itself much more harm, putting itself in a position to make the final judgement without its politicians previously even trying to appraise what can be gained and what lost, BORBA writes.

The representatives of the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro in the Yugoslav State Presidency blocked the election of Mesic, Croatia's representative, as president on May 15.

Under an annual rotation system, it was the Croatian representative's time to preside over the collective state leadership.

After a five-week blockade of the Yugoslav State Presidency, Mesic was proclaimed the president two days ago in the presence of a three-member European Community mission.

Regardless of the fact that it would certainly not have resolved the Yugoslav crisis, the timely election of Mesic could nevertheless have more or less mitigated some unfavourable trends in relations between the three Yugoslav republics, especially between Serbia and Croatia, BORBA writes.

According to BORBA, by allowing Croatia and Slovenia to take the intiative, all the preconditions have practically been created for putting an end to federal institutions in Yugoslavia, as well as the policy of fait accompli.

This has enabled the miltiary leadership today, it seems, to without real and competent political help, in Slovenia's case take improvised and risky military moves, BORBA notes in its commentary.

FEC Extraordinary Session Studies Crisis

LD0207193791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has been in an extraordinary session since 1700 [1500 GMT] in Belgrade. The federal government is considering the latest development of the events in the country and especially in Slovenia. Prime Minister Ante Markovic is trying, together with the members of his cabinet, who include no representatives from Slovenia, to find a way out of the present difficult situation.

Slovenia

Peterle Suspects Army in Power in Belgrade

AU0207214491 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 2019 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Telephone interview with Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle by Robert Hochner; Peterle statements in Slovene with simultaneous German translation—live]

[Text] [Hochner] A few minutes before the beginning of this program we managed to get a line to Slovene Prime Minister Peterle, whom we had the pleasure to welcome on the telephone on several previous occasions. Good evening, Prime Minister.

[Peterle] Good evening.

[Hochner] Prime Minister, some 10 minutes ago news reached us about Slovene President Kucan having agreed to a peace plan, a cease-fire plan, the result of negotiations with President Mesic. Do you know whether the Army, whether the Federal Government is ready to agree to the cease-fire, whether hostilities have ended?

[Peterle] I have no information about how the Army has so far reacted to that agreement in practice. The Slovene defense forces unilaterally began to suspend activities, and they will not take any further action unless it is necessary for defense purposes. We are in favor of a cease-fire, of a withdrawal of the units, and of making it possible for the units of the Yugoslav Army to return to the barracks. I will be very happy when I receive information to that effect soon.

[Hochner] Prime Minister, the difficulties with the cease-fire that collapsed this morning dealt with the question of whether or not the Federal Army should be permitted to return to their barracks with their heavy arms. The Federal Army was besieged by units of the Territorial Army that wanted to force them to give up their arms. Does the current cease-fire plan contain a precise stipulation that permits the Federal Army to return to the barracks together with their heavy arms?

[Peterle] Well, this has not been exactly defined. It is clear that the Army may leave the battlefield with arms. I would like to add that, during the entire day, the Army would have been able to leave numerous positions because their positions were blocked only on one side, only on the front end. However, the Army did not take advantage of these possibilities and return to their barracks. Wherever the blockades were set up on two sides and where it was necessary to clear the area of mines, the Army would have had to wait. Yet, that was exactly where it did not want to wait and unilaterally started action.

[Hochner] Prime Minister, on television General Adzic said that he wanted to wage only a short war against your country. In your opinion, who is in power now in Belgrade? Let me put this question differently: do you still think that President Mesic has the power to make the Army agree to the cease-fire that is the result of negotiations with you?

[Peterle] After all that happened it is my opinion that now the Army has the real power in Belgrade. The Army does not listen to anybody, and we will see how the Army reacts to the announcement of this agreement, supported by Vasil Turpukovski and the president of the Presidency, Mesic. If in his capacity as supreme commander, Mesic had control over the Army, then his visit to Slovenia might not have been necessary. After all, what we have agreed upon today has been offered by Slovenia for some time. We have consistently held that view, which we also agreed upon with Mr Markovic in Zagreb and the EC representatives in Zagreb.

[Hochner] Prime Minister, the conflict was sparked off by the independence declaration of your country. What does it now mean for your country's course toward independence? Does it mean that the negotiations, for

which your country guaranteed a three-month moratorium, are no longer applicable. Do you want to achieve independence as quickly as possible, and what do you think about the fact that your independence has not yet been recognized by a single country, although some countries, such as the United States, have signalled that they might be willing to do so under certain circumstances?

[Peterle] I think that after all that happened the picture of Yugoslavia has become clearer—even to those who were not familiar with that picture before. The forces have now shown their real face. I said yesterday that this is neither a civil war nor a war between nationalities, between peoples, but that it is an ideological war, that is to say, a war between democracy and totalitarianism. The words that we could hear from Belgrade today, namely: everything or nothing, life or death, and the fact that today the Army even attacked and bombed several civilian targets here in Slovenia, are an indicator of the nature of that matter, and what we are faced with. Slovenia is ready, or rather it even adopted positions in assembly that were presented on behalf of the EC by Messrs Poos, Van Den Broek, and De Michelis, and Slovenia wants to abide by these agreements. These positions are very clear. First, suspending the independence declaration. However this does not mean that we now reject or take back this declaration.

[Hochner] Prime Minister, thank you very much for granting us this interview under these most unpleasant conditions, and good night.

Peterle Again Appeals To Markovic on Commission

LD0207172691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—Early this morning Lojze Peterle, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, issued a third appeal to Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic to appoint immediately his part of the commission that will supervise and assess the details of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of the Army units. It is impossible to prepare or implement the withdrawal of Yugoslav Army units to their barracks without the presence of the federal part of the inter-state commission, the Slovene Ministry for Information says.

Peterle Fears Shift of Hostilities to Croatia

AU0307122491 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Interview with Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle by Bernhard Primos in Vienna on 3 July; Peterle statements in Slovene with superimposed German translation—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A meeting of the Alps-Adriatic Working Group in Klagenfurt today focused on the war in Yugoslavia. It was attended by the governors of Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Upper Austria, and Burgenland, the Bavarian minister president, and the regional presidents of Friuli, Giulia-Venetia, and Lombardia, as well as by the Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle. In an interview with Bernhard Primos, he referred to the low level of hostilities in Slovenia last night and expressed the fear that fighting will now shift to Croatia. He assessed the political situation in the following way:

[Peterle] I see no solution in the foreseeable future. However, it is very important that European observers be sent to Yugoslavia as soon as possible, and that the whole matter be internationalized.

[Primos] Do you believe that the hostilities will shift to Croatia and that fighting might cease in Slovenia?

[Peterle] Well, we have achieved an end to the hostilities in Slovenia. It will naturally take some time until the situation improves. However, I believe that fighting will mainly take place in Croatia now.

[Primos] Mr. Peterle, is this not in contradiction with the announcements by the Chief of Staff Adzic, who announced a short war in Slovenia?

[Peterle] Well, the generals believed that they would discipline Slovenia within a few hours. They are surprised now that this did not happen. The Army is practically guided by a blind desire for revenge. Above all, I am speaking about honor. One must take into account the fact that for 50 years the Army claimed that it was undefeatable. Now something has happened that can hardly be described as a victory for the Army. I would like to repeat that the Army is launching a blind operation that is devoid of any rationality. We have the impression that Europe still has not understood this. The Army obeys neither the commander in chief nor the state president. Thus, all the internal possibilities for a solution have been exhausted.

Kucan States Slovenia To Attain Sovereignty

LD0307025691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0045 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 2 (TANJUG)—Slovenian President Milan Kucan said tonight that Slovenia would attain its sovereignty.

It is now a matter of peace, of human lives, Kucan said, and added that after this war, nothing will be the same.

At a news conference, which was also addressed by Yugoslav State Presidency President Stjepan Mesic and Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski, Kucan read a letter sent to him by Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Branko Kostic.

According to Kucan, the Presidency of Slovenia had on the first day of the attack on that republic sent a letter to all the presidents of the Yugoslav republics warning them that a war was on in Slovenia and that lives would

be endangered, and appealed on them to recall their people home from Slovenia.

Agreement has already been reached with the presidents of Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina on returning people from those republics, Kucan said.

"We are not [words indistinct] an aggressive war and have no interest in keeping anyone here," the Slovenian president added.

In a [words indistinct] mothers in Serbia, Kucan said Slovenia was prepared to return all Serb soldiers with the help of the Red Cross.

Kucan: Army 'Answerable To Nobody in Yugoslavia'

AU0207162491 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Wolfgang Dietmar report]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] After his talks with German Foreign Minister Genscher, Slovene President Kucan said that the mere fact that the German foreign minister came was a positive sign. However, Genscher did not give any signal in favor of Slovene and Croat sovereignty, Kucan noted. Slovenia supports the agreements with the EC foreign ministers. As far as the withdrawal of the Federal Army soldiers is concerned, Kucan said that Slovenia does not want to retain their arms but wants to make sure that the withdrawal is carried out in an orderly way, which cannot be guaranteed if the soldiers are moving around with their tanks and arms.

Concerning further developments in Slovenia, Kucan appeared to be pessimistic. The Federal Army is now pursuing its own course.

[Begin recording] [Kucan] [passage indistinct] to establish control over the Army, which is currently answerable to nobody in Yugoslavia. That would of course pave the way for dialogue.

[Dietmar] Who might assume such control?

[Kucan] I think it will have to be international [word indistinct], because Yugoslav ones are obviously not paid any attention to.

Slovene Position Presented at News Conference

LD0207234791 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2050 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Comments by Slovene President Milan Kucan at a news conference by SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic, Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Janez Drnovsek, and Kucan in Ljubljana on 2 July—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on survey of recent events, reference to General Adzic's television statement] The four-point agreement we have attained is essentially the same as the points we proposed during the talks with Prime Minister Markovic, when we also proposed that a parity commission to give life to this agreement should be set up as soon as possible. Everything remained a dead letter.

The starting point for these stands is our pledge to Europe—the pledge formulated in the three points of the agreement proposed by the foreign ministers' troika discussed and accepted by the Slovene Assembly. Our key objective is the cessation of hostilities. Peace is the only way to stop threatening the lives of the people; not only our own people, but also those men who, against their will, have been sent here.

It has been said here that Slovene Territorial Defense at once and by its own initiative will stop its activities and that, as in the past, in the future it will give guarantees that it will never undertake any offensive actions, that our forces will withdraw, and that they will stay in defense positions until the readiness for a cease-fire has been shown by the other side as well. This is referred to in the second point: the separation of the Yugoslav People's Army forces and the Slovene Territorial Defense, their deblocking, and their return to the barracks of origin. [passage omitted explaining other points of the agreement]

What we are talking about is peace and human lives. All the democratic public and all democratic countries are behind us. After this war, after it has ended, things will never be the same as they were before, never again. Times will be different then. We will be talking about new issues.

[passage omitted] I want to say that we are not conducting an aggressive war. We cannot conduct an aggressive war on our soil, where we Slovenes have our own home. Operations are conducted here. We have no interest in holding anyone back here. I want to tell the mothers from Serbia who addressed themselves to Branko Kostic that we are prepared to return the men and do it at once. [words indistinct] those who want to come here for their children should come and we will return them. We are prepared to accept at once a delegation of parents who wish to visit their children. Until then, Slovenia is willing to provide for them all medical and other necessities. I say this because the information blockade is obviously so strong that no one knows about these appeals and announcements of the Slovene Presidency. [passage indistinct on reference to talks with Genscher]

Kostic Sends Note to Kucan on Averting 'Worst'

LD0307032791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2237 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Vice President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Branko Kostic today sent a message to Milan Kucan, Presidency president of Slovenia, in which he says "it is not yet too late to avert the worst...."

"As the Slovene Presidency president, you are in a position to immediately order the withdrawal of the Slovenian Territorial Defense units and enable the [word indistinct] return of Army troops to barracks, as well as the return of the federal police," [word indistinct] Kostic says.

In the message, Kostic "[words indistinct] that Kucan [word indistinct] orders for the immediate release of all captured members of the Yugoslav Army, federal police and other captured and arrested employees of federal agencies."

Kostic informed Kucan that parents of Serb soldiers captured or besieged in Slovenia entered the Serbian Assembly today.

Chanting "betrayal," the parents interrupted a session of the assembly and demanded the immediate return of their children to Serbia.

Tupurkovski Views End of Slovene Actions

LD0207224691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2159 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 2 (TANJUG)—Slovenia will cease all offensive actions, and such guarantees have already been received from the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA)—opposed sides will be separated [word indistinct] units will not be obstructed on their way back to their barracks, Yugoslav Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski said at a news conference here this evening.

Tupurkovski said this had also been accepted by the Slovenian leadership after talks with him and Yugoslav Presidency President Stipe Mesic. Tupurkovski said the [words indistinct] accord on the establishment of conditions on the Yugoslav national borders in line with agreement reached with the European Community mission.

All captured soldiers will be released unconditionally with guarantees that care will be taken of their health condition, Tupurkovski said, adding that he expected the same of the YPA.

Other questions of importance for calming the situation will be (?dealt) with by the Yugoslav [word indistinct], he said.

Other present at the news conference were Mesic, Slovenian President Milan Kucan, Yugoslav Presidency member from Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek and other prominent Slovenian political figures.

Mesic, Tupurkovsky News Conference Reported

LD0207221291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 2 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stjepan Mesic said at a news conference in the Slovenian caital Ljubljana this evening that the Slovenian leadership had been explicitly in favour of ending the current insanity and restoring peace and politial dialogue.

The news conference, which is still in progress, is being held after talks Mesic and Vasil Tupurkovsky, Presidency member from Macedonia, held with the Slovenian leadership.

Also present at the news conference are Slovenian President Milan Kucan and Yugoslav Presidency member from Slovenia Janez Drnovsek.

After peace is restored all those who violate the accord would be acting outside the institutions of the system and would bear responsibility before us and before the world, Mesic said.

Federal Official Details Markovic-Peterle Dispute

AU0207130591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Statement by Predrag Tasic, head of the department for monitoring work of the Federal Executive Council—recorded]

[Text] With regard to events in Slovenia, we have just received a statement by Predrag Tasic, head of the department for monitoring the work of the Federal Government.

The statement refers to the obviously unsuccessful contacts between Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Government:

[Begin Tasic recording] The Slovene leadership has violated the agreement reached Sunday night in the talks with Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The two main points of the agreement were that all military operations would be stopped and that the withdrawal of all armed forces to the places from which they came would start Monday morning

In addition to yesterday's sporadic violation of the agreement on (?letting) the Army units freely return to their barracks, a clash of greater proportion broke out near Mokrice this morning. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army, in accordance with the agreement reached with the Slovene leadership, proceeded toward their barracks when they were attacked by the units of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia. This brought reaction from the Yugoslav People's Army, and the clash is continuing.

Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Government, called Ante Markovic and informed him about the clash with the Army units. In a reply to the question by Ante Markovic as to why they did not let the Army units withdraw to the barracks, Peterle said that they did not because they did not know where the Army would go.

Replying to the remark by Markovic that General Raseta had informed the president of the Slovene Government about the withdrawal of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army, Peterle said that this was correct, but they still did not want to let them through because the (?message) sent by General Raseta stated that these units should go to Croatia and not that they will go there.

Ante Markovic said that it was more important to implement the agreement on the withdrawal of the units and prevent further bloodshed then to (?argue) about whether the message was drafted in the best possible way.

The president of the Federal Executive Council has asked to see the letter which General Raseta sent to Peterle that stated that all clashes should stop immediately and all units be allowed to withdraw.

By (?1300) Markovic's cabinet had not received the letter, and the armed clash near Mokrica continues. [end recording]

Slovenia Presents Cease-Fire Plan as Acceptable

LD0207203191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Second Reading of statement by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin in Cankar Hall, Ljubljana, at request of journalists—live]

[Text] (?This is a statement) we have prepared during a joint enlarged session of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia which is still in progress. Is everything OK with translation facilities?

1. End of hostilities at once and by 2100 [1900 GMT] at the latest.

2. Separation [razdvajanje] of and setting apart [locevanje] the Yugoslav Army and Slovene Territorial Defense, their unblocking, and their return to their barracks of origin, and also the return of the federal unit of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs, or federal police, to make sure the translation is clear.

3. Release of all prisoners.

4. Top level talks in the SFRY Presidency during which all other issues have to be resolved.

We have passed on the proposal to the other side [nasprotna stran]. We are having talks with Federal Premier Mr Ante Markovic and with Federal Defense Secretary Army General Veljko Kadijevic.

At this moment we have no assurances that these points are acceptable. The talks are continuing. We will inform you about what we have agreed on, what the other side has accepted, and what we are still discussing the moment we are in possession of these facts. I will answer no questions.

Customs Officials Reportedly Held in Slovenia

LD0207154691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1506 GMT 02 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Sixteen federal customs officers are still held prisoner in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, director of the Federal Customs Administration Radoslav Sekulic said here today.

Sekulic told a press conference that on June 26, a group of 198 federal customs officers were sent to Slovenia, because of the republic's decision not to observe the federal customs regulations. Seventeen officers were arrested on arrival and only one was subsequently released, he said.

Sekulic said it was not known exactly how many officers had reached the nine custom-houses and some 50 customs outposts in Slovenia. According to individual calls, some of them have left Yugoslavia and are now trying to return via the Italian port of Bari or Hungary.

Federal customs officers were arrested, forced to abandon border crossings and "advised" never to return to Slovenia, said Sekulic.

He added that the officers' tasks "have remained the same" but that "they apparently cannot be carried out without peaceful conditions."

Slovenia Reported Calm; Truce Violations Noted

AU0307125691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1100 GMT 3 July 91

[Jurij Popov report on events in Slovenia on the morning of 3 July]

[Text] Most of Slovene territory has been peaceful today, and the units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] and the Territorial Defense of Slovenia are obeying the decisions made by Slovenia to unilaterally cease all hostilities. However, the YPA does not respect this truce in the wider area of Pomurje because a strong tank column is still advancing there. The column has split, and one column is now approaching Ormoz and the other, Ljutomer. Two tanks have already reached Radenci and have stopped in front of a barricade. The tank units continue to move on this territory, although it has been reported that they have ceased shooting. Beforehand, they were shooting in a 360 degree circle, which means that they were shooting indiscriminately.

Other YPA movements and breaches of the unilateral truce are under way around Brezice. A tank column first charged toward Obrezje village and is now advancing toward Velika Dolina village. There have also been reports that the shooting continues from this area. The command of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia again gave assurances that the Slovene army strictly obeys the truce and only shoots in cases in which the YPA soldiers are breaching this truce.

The YPA still has not replied officially to the truce that was offered. The movements of the armored columns in Slovenia and Croatia can be understood as an answer. The Army obviously has not stopped its activities yet; it has been reported that a larger number of YPA soldiers boarded the battleship in Pula. A column of some 180 tanks is advancing from Belgrade toward Croatia along, ironically, the Brotherhood and Unity Highway. In the morning this column split in two and is at the moment still on the territory of Serbia and Vojvodina. We also noted a higher concentration of tank units on the Slovene-Croatian border, to be precise, near Bregana. At the moment, those units are still on Croatian territory. [passage omitted]

Parents To Bring Soldiers Home From Republics

LD0307045691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The Serbian Assembly has decided that buses will set off for Slovenia at 1000 [0800 GMT] today carrying parents of children doing their military service. They want to bring their children home from the territory of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia. About 1,500 citizens gathered in front of the Serbian Assembly last night. Some of them broke into the assembly itself, demanding that their children be returned to their homes at once.

Over 600 YPA Soldiers Captured in Slovenia

LD0307125791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)—In Slovenia, over 600 soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) have been captured so far, the Slovenian Red Cross organization announced today.

The list of prisoners, sent to TANJUG, has 607 names, but the Red Cross said the list was incomplete.

Lists of the names of the wounded are awaited.

Data on the dead soldiers are incomplete, but an unofficial toll of 46 was reported yesterday.

Slovenia, YPA 'Guarantee' Cease-Fire

LD0207224391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Zeljko Rosko report on second part of news conference in the Cankar Center, Ljubljana, with SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic, Slovene President Milan Kucan, Dr. Janez Drnovsek, and Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski]

[Text] [Rosko] At today's meeting between SFRY Presidency President, Stipe Mesic, Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski, and president of the Slovene Presidency Milan Kucan, former Federal Presidency member Janez Drnovsek, and several Slovene ministers, both warring sides coordinated and agreed on four points, in the drafting of which, in direct telephone contact, FEC Premier Markovic and Federal Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic also took part. The points were announced this evening to journalists by Vasil Tupurkovski in the Cankar Center in Ljubljana.

[Begin Tupurkovski recording] Firstly, we received a guarantee that the Republic of Slovenia will on its own initiative [samoinicijativno] cease all offensive operations. We expect and we have a guarantee of such behavior on behalf of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] as well. In other words, the cessation of all hostilities and the use of arms, immediately, and throughout the whole area.

Secondly, the separation [razdvajanje] of the forces of the YPA and the [Slovene] Territorial Defense, their unblocking and return to their barracks and original positions.

Thirdly, the establishment of a situation on the border in accordance with the agreement reached with the EC, with the mission of the EC, on a three month moratorium on the implementation of the declarations on sovereignty and independence.

Fourthly, the release of all prisoners, and as has been the orientation and decision in several plans already on Slovenia, we have once again received this guarantee, and this particularly pleases us, that this will be implemented without any conditions being set on the part of the Republic of Slovenia, and this is expected to be done by the YPA as well with regard to the prisoners which it is holding.

We have also received a guarantee that the greatest possible attention should be paid to the health and lives of all these prisoners and this is important, because we are all also coming from our own areas with great appeals from parents and the community at large, that such action should be taken, and we have this guarantee. I firmly believe this.

Fifthly, that talks will take place at the highest level, in the SFRY Presidency, at which all other issues will be resolved, and that this will be carried out at the proposal of the president of the Presidency, Mr Mesic.

These are what I would call the decisions, the joint stands which we initiated and which have been accepted with the (?participation) of the Republic of Slovenia and the leadership of the Republic of Slovenia and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Rosko] These points, as Yugoslav President Stipe Mesic said at the end of the news conference, will be discussed tonight or tomorrow by the Federal Presidency as well. We hope and believe, dear listeners, that today's second goodwill mission will yield positive results, because as you know, despite the first accepted truce two days ago victims have continued to fall on both sides.

Defense 'Only Shoots When Columns Are Moving'

AU0307112591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1012 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The situation in Slovenia demonstrates that the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] troops in some parts of our country are ignoring the unilaterally proclaimed truce and is continuing to advance its armored units. This refers to an armored unit advancing in two directions toward Ormoz and Ljutomer, obviously attempting to reach the Gornja Radgona border crossing. Fighting still continues. The Territorial Defense strictly follows the proposed truce terms and only shoots when the columns are moving.

At the same time, activities of the YPA Air Force have begun. According to the written assurances of General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, these units are supplying food and medical supplies to their troops and removing casualties. General Raseta gave written assurances that helicopters will be marked with International Red Cross signs and will not be armed. The Territorial Defense is carefully monitoring their activities, as well as the crews of reporter from Slovenia television.

Rijeka Command Says Situation 'Somewhat Better'

AU0307103191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Milorad Jovic report from Rijeka]

[Text] The situation in Rijeka and the border crossings with Italy in Istria is changing from minute to minute. We have just learned that the negotiations between the commander of the Rijeka Corps, Lieutenant General Marjan Cad, and Rijeka officials have yielded some results.

They agreed on the withdrawal of snipers who surrounded military facilities in Rijeka last night and on the removal of a cannon from the nearby hospital roof.

The command of the Rijeka Corps informed us that the situation is somewhat better at those border crossings that are in the hands of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Territorial Defense of Slovenia, which has been persistently and unsuccessfully attacking the military staff in the last few days, most recently last night, gave soldiers some bread this morning at about 1000 [0800 GMT].

Fifth Army District Statement on Cease-Fire

LD0307101891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] It has been 14 hours since an agreement was reached on a new cease-fire, but there is no sign yet of official confirmation from the supreme command in Belgrade. At 1030, the Slovene Information Ministry made available the following order issued at 1000 by Colonel General Anorija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Army District:

Under the agreement on a cease-fire between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia and in order to ensure safe air passage for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] forces over the Republic of Slovenia, we wish to inform you that from 1000 to 1600 we shall be evacuating the dead and wounded and providing food supplies for YPA units on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The evacuation of the dead and injured will be carried out by unarmed helicopters with Red Cross markings.

The Slovene side has not yet responded to this statement recognizing the truce which, however, did not come from General Kadijevic.

Tanks Moving Toward Gornja Radgova

AU0307083491 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0800 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Cornelia Fosternik report]

[Text] Shortly after 0900, an air-raid alarm went off in Murska Sobota, 10 km north of Ljutomer, where there was heavy gunfire this morning. A tank unit had managed to get through to Ljutomer and continue toward Gornja Radgona. The tank unit was followed by others, including 13 tanks from Ormoz. The federal Army announced that it planned to call in the Air Force. As a result, an air-raid alarm was sounded in this area.

From (Hrastje) just before Radenci, the people tried to stop the tanks and heavy fighting ensued. The Radio Ljubljana reporter on the scene called the area at the Mora River a battlefield. The people there are frightened because the tanks have already made their power clear. [Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German reports two minutes later that the air-raid alarm in Murska Sobota has been lifted]

Situation in Istria 'Increasingly Tense'

AU0307083391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Milorad Jovic report]

[Text] The situation is becoming increasingly tense and uncertain on the territory of the Rijeka Corps. Milorad Jovic reports:

All facilities of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in Rijeka are (?surrounded) [word indistinct]. Military persons [word indistinct], and the Army facilities. Armed persons (?are even stationed) in a hospital (?near the barracks) [words indistinct].

According to some information, even a cannon has been brought to the hospital grounds for an attack on the [word indistinct] barracks. It is not known whether the patients have been evacuated.

The commander of the Rijeka Corps, Lieutenant General Marijan Cad, is currently holding talks with the assembly leadership, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the director of the Rijeka hospital.

The Army is demanding that the blockade be removed. It also demands the removal of snipers who have been positioned on the roofs of the buildings around the military facilities, above all on the hospital roof.

During the night, members of the Slovene Territorial Defense again tried to take over the Fernetici border crossing near Sezana that is in the hands of the Rijeka Corps units. The attack, the fourth one in the last 20 hours, was repelled.

Croatian Radio persistently reports that YPA units are shelling members of the Slovene Territorial Defense from the border crossing, who, as Croat radio correspondents claim, are (?not responding) to attacks.

The situation in Istria is increasingly serious and tense.

New Fighting Reported at Gornja Radgona

AU0307081791 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0600 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Sigrid Hroch report from Spielfeld]

[Text] The situation has remained quiet in Spielfeld. There has been no shooting for about 15 hours. The situation is quite different in Gornja Radgona at the moment. At about 0815 this morning the first exchange of gunfire was reported.

Yesterday evening, repeated fighting took place on the Slovene side, in Gornja Radgona, until about 2230. The surrounded units of the Yugoslav Army and the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces engaged in heavy fighting. The main target of the Army was a wooded hill, where Slovene soldiers have been hiding.

Air-Raid Warning on Austrian Border Reported

AU0307073991 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 0700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Radio Ljubljana just reported that 110 tanks of the Yugoslav People's Army and 200 trucks have arrived in Maribor. More tanks and trucks are moving toward the town. The Army is apparently planning to surround Maribor.

From Murska Sobota at the Styrian-Slovene border, an air-raid warning has just been reported.

Cease-Fire Reportedly Observed in Korosko

LD0307071991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0600 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] We have managed to ascertain that in Korosko, near Dravograd, where heavy fighting took place last evening, the night passed without any shooting. Both sides observed the cease-fire. The clash ended by evening, resulting in two dead and six wounded servicemen and nine injured members of the Territorial Defense. All the injured are in the hospital and are being given the necessary medical care.

Tank Unit Moves Toward Ljutomer

AU0307063091 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0600 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Cornelia Fosternik report]

[Text] Radio Ljubljana has just reported that in the area of Ormoz Ljutomer, where there was shooting last night, a 22-tank unit is moving toward Ljutomer. At the moment, fighting is reportedly taking place there. It is said that 13 tanks came from Salovci, where shooting took place during the night, and returned [as heard] to Sredisce ob Dravi, where they were stationed. Many tanks came back to Vratno, a few kilometers from Ormoz Ljutomer. Thus, an attack is also expected from the other side. The orders of these tanks are not known in detail.

Slovene TV Reports Tank Units Leaving Belgrade

AU0307054491 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Karin Fischer report]

[Text] Our wishes have not been fulfilled: There is no peace in Slovenia. The news from Belgrade is alarming. This is what the announcer of Slovene television in Ljubljana said in a special newscast at 0430 this morning.

The newscast shows pictures of tank columns. These tanks are said to be gathering in Belgrade right now. For two-and-a-half hours one has been able to hear the tanks in the city, the Ljubljana television correspondent in Belgrade says. They are moving out of their barracks and they are being reinforced from the south. Now they are said to be moving toward Zagreb on the highway. Their destination is eastern Croatia and eastern Slovenia.

The reporter continues: From Croatia, too, large tank columns are moving toward Slovenia. It is suspected that they are moving toward the area of Murska Sobota, south of Radkersburg. According to Ljubljana television, there was shooting again during the night. Fighting is reported from Maribor, but details ar not known.

Border Fighting, Explosions in Maribor Reported

AU0207134391 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Cornelia Fosternik report]

[Text] At the Sernetici border checkpoint heavy clashes occurred between the Territorial Defense Force and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] shortly before 1400 [1200 GMT], that is, almost at the same time as the explosion in Ljubljana. Moreover, the Slovene radio reports on the outbreak of a large fire in the immediate vicinity of the checkpoint. By the way, the train station of Sezana nar Trieste has again been in the hands of the Slovene Territorial Defense forces since this morning.

In the second crisis area, in Krakova Woods near Krsko, Slovene fellow journalists detected about 30 men, who are said to be heavily armed and masked. It is assumed that they are Serbian mercenaries, the so-called Chetniks. Via the radio, the population was called upon to act cautiously as attacks, even on the civilian population, may occur at any time, it was stated.

New heavy fighting, which started at 1345 [1145 GMT], was reported from Sentilj/Spielfeld. The Territorial Defense Forces are shooting with tank grenades, the People's Army has missiles.

In [word indistinct] Kuzma, near Bonisdorf, several soldiers of the People's Army reportedly surrendered at 1330 [1130 GMT].

Four explosions, the cause of which is still unknown, were reported in the city of Maribor at 1430 [1230 GMT].

Slovene Defense Proposes New Cease-Fire Plan

LD0207133291 Zagreb Radio Croatian Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Summary] According to Nenad Stazic, reporting for Radio Zagreb from Ljubljana, air raid sirens sounded in Ljubljana and two explosions were heard shortly before he came on the air.

According to Slovene Information Minister Kacin, a Yugoslav Air Force aircraft broke the sound barrier and dropped bombs over Ljubljana.

According to Stazic, at 1308, Kacin announced that Territorial Defense Commander Slapar had sent Colonel General Avramovic a proposal for a new cease-fire at 1500 [1300 GMT].

Army Air Strike Hits Own Vehicles

LD0207125791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] As we have already reported, on the road to Ljubljana in the vicinity of Catez on the Sava River, the Yugoslav Army at about 1000 hours [0800 GMT] carried out an air attack, trying to break through to the town of Catez. Pilots of the Yugoslav Army on this occasion also hit two of their own armored vehicles, killing at least three people. We have learned that the fighting has just resumed, one kilometer before the bridge near Catez, because the Slovene territorialists are not allowing the passage of the Yugoslav Army (military) transport. Our correspondent reports that in this area there are now several military hospital vehicles which, probably, are collecting the injured and dead soldiers.

Vienna Reports Sonic Booms Over Ljubljana

AU0207125591 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1230 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Telephone interview with Karl Jekowski in Ljubljana—live]

[Text] [News announcer] Shortly after 1400 we reported that Ljubljana was allegedly being bombed. Our correspondent Karl Jekowski, who is in Ljubljana, has meanwhile done some research. It turns out that the one hollow bang that was heard was not a bomb. Karl Jekowski, what do you know about it?

[Jekowski] I have something new: Two jets flew over the inner city of Ljubljana at a very low altitude and probably went through the sound barrier right over the inner city, which caused the two bangs that were heard and that made the walls and the windows shake here. The people started running in the streets, cars stopped with screeching tires. A few minutes later the air-raid sirens started howling.

I have just returned from the inner city. I did not see any bullet marks. The police headquarters, the central post office, and the radio and television station are just beside our hotel. There are no bullet marks or missile marks on these buildings. It seems that this really was a psychological warfare tactic of the Federal Army to intimidate the people at noon with the bang of going through the sound barrier.

One more thing is certain: The Territorial Defense Forces shot at these planes. This was just reported by Radio Ljubljana. The people here are being told via radio to go to the air-raid shelters and stay there. The streets here are practically deserted. The people who have not yet gone to the air-raid shelters have taken refuge in garages or somewhere else.

[News announcer] Mr. Jekowski, is the air space over Ljubljana now quiet again? Are there no movements of military planes to be seen at the moment?

[Jekowski] At the moment, nothing at all can be heard.

Three Slovene TV Transmitters Bombed

LD0207110191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Slovene Television reports that its transmitters at Krvavec, Hum, and Nanos have been bombed and that broadcasts can be received on reserve frequencies.

Tank Column Reportedly Stalled Near Ljutomer

LD0307035891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0325 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Things have been relatively quiet in the Mura region during the night. A warning that there might be an air raid was issued in Murska Sobota, but this did not happen. Things were more serious in Ljutomer municipality. As already reported, a column of 20 armored vehicles at 0230 [0030 GMT] started to move from (?Tritik) toward Strooja Vas, but just outside Pristiva ran into a barricade. The army managed to destroy the barricade. A lot of gunfire was heard. The armored unit has been at a standstill since 0430 [0230 GMT] just outside the little hamlet of Cven, near Ljutomer. Unfortunately, we do not know where they are heading. We will report on this when we know.

Army, Slovenians Clash at Italian Border

LD0307131291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Rijeka, July 3 (TANJUG)—The Army beat back another attack by Slovenian territorials at the Fernetici border crossing with Italy near Sezana last night, the command of the Rijeka corps said. The Army has been holding the crossing for the past few days.

The attack was the fourth since at 15:00 local time yesterday the municipal authorities in Sezana had agreed to the terms of a truce providing for the freeing of communications and the unimpeded supply of troops.

A new cease-fire agreement was announced in Ljubljana last night by Federal Presidency President Stipe Mesic and Janez Drnovsek and Vasil Tupurkovski—Slovenia's and Macedonia's representatives at the collective head of state—in the presence of Slovenian President Milan Kucan.

Local media have been accusing the Army of attacking the other side and violating the cease-fire. Thus Radio Croatia reported that the Army had attacked the territorials near the Lazaret border crossing, using guns in the incident.

According to Radio Croatia, "The territorials did not return fire, and then they occupied the border crossing."

Slovene Units Accused of 'Treacherous Conduct'

LD0307112191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0929 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—The information office of the Fifth Army District Command today announced that "last night armed units of the Republic of Slovenia continued their unscrupulous and treacherous conduct, launching actions against units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and its facilities."

At the same time, it sets out that the Slovenian armed units attacked a JNA unit in Logatec wounding one soldier and one officer last night at 21:30 (local time).

JNA units did not give any occasion for the attack, the statement sets out.

It also says that JNA border posts near Austria were also attacked last night.

Under public pressure, the organs of the Republic of Slovenia last night at around 22:00 (local time) turned on water and power supplies to garrisons in Ljubljana and Vrhnika, and then switched them off at 02:00 (local time), the statement of the information office of the Fifth Army District Command concludes.

Federal Army Halts Operations in Slovenia

AU0307131691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Excerpt] According to the information from the Maribor Corps Command that has just been broadcast by Radio Maribor, at 1300 [1100 GMT] the units of the Yugoslav People's Army on the territory of Slovenia have halted all operations.

Since early today, this reporter has noticed a change in the broadcasting of Radio and Television of Slovenia. Since this morning, in referring to the Yugoslav People's Army, the Slovenes are no longer using the adjective occupiers' army, but the Yugoslav Army, without the adjective people's. Slovene Minister for Information Jelko Kacin spoke in a similar fashion at the news conference this morning. [passage omitted]

YPA Operations in Maribor Reportedly Halted

AU0307125591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1230 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Vanja Borovac report]

[Excerpt] Do you hear me now? We have plenty of technical problems because the lines are often interrupted.

So, we were informed by the Command of the Maribor Corps that they (?stopped) all military operations at 1300 [1100 GMT], not only in the Maribor area but also

elsewhere in Slovenia. Luckily, the situation has been peaceful in Maribor area today. [passage omitted]

Roads in Slovenia Remain Impassable

LD0207184191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Most roads in Slovenia continue to be impassable on account of roadblocks and the general situation in that republic. The Yugoslav Automobile Federation said today the only border crossings that were still open were Nova Gorica and Lazaret on the Italian border, and Jezersko, Ljubelj, Jurij, Holmec and Kuzma on the Austrian border.

Motorists are advised to avoid traveling to Slovenia, where they will be most unlikely to be able to reach the national frontiers.

Croatia

Croatia Still 'Tense'; Sporadic Shooting Reported

LD0207135591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)—In the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia the situation continues tense today, while out in the streets of the capital city of Zagreb there are evidently increased numbers of members of the republican Interior Ministry.

Police patrols may be seen as of this morning on all bridges in Zagreb, along its main communications and on the approaches to the city. In some places there are prepared but not yet assembled roadblocks in the city.

Security has been tightened around the major facilities and the Croatian authorities' institutions in the city's old section of Gornji Grad. Zagreb's Pleso Airport was closed to traffic this morning on orders by the federal Civil Aviation Administration.

In the Vukovar area, populated predominantly by Serbs, sporadic shooting and explosions could be heard last night.

Because of continuous fightings between special Croatian policemen and Serbian militiamen, or civilians, 398 Serbs from several Croatian localities fled to neighbouring Vojvodina yesterday.

As was made public today at a refugee centre in Vajska town in the province of Vojvodina which is part of Serbia, a total of 5,500 refugees have arrived there in the last two months.

Late yesterday afternoon, the Lika railway was reopened to traffic after its Knin-Karlovac section was blown up outside Gospic, a town close to the border with Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Croatian Government Welcomes EC Initiative

LD0207125791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Supreme State Council of Croatia has assessed that the E.C. initiative complies well with Croatia's policy of internationalization of the Yugoslav crisis and the republic's gradual dissociation by agreement from Yugoslavia.

As was announced in Zagreb early this morning, a meeting presided over by President Franjo Tudjman evaluated that "the initiative of the European Community is a sincere and welcome assistance for the resolution of the crisis that has escalated to a level of open war conflicts."

The announcement recalls that Croatia has accepted the three terms posed by the E.C. ministerial troika for opening talks to solve the crisis peacefully and adds that, through assistance from European institutions, the negotiations should be renewed and stepped-up at once.

The three terms were: a ceasefire in Slovenia, the respect of a three-month moratorium on the implementation of Slovenia's and Croatia's declarations of independence, and Serbia's and Montenegro's lifting their blockade from the elections of the state presidency president.

The Supreme State Council of Croatia concluded that a renewal of negotiations and the carrying out of the moratorium on the independence declarations was calling for an adjustment of Croatian representatives' activities in federal organs and abroad.

The council proposed measures in the monetary domain and in the financing of the federation during the moratorium period of three months. It also proposed measures for what it termed the "depolitization and military disengagement of the army" and the supression of growing terrorism in Croatia.

The Croatian authorities blame terrorism on Serbs in the Knin Krajina, in a part of Slavonija, and in Baranja and West Srem, who proclaimed autonomy unilaterally because they do not want to remain in Croatia when Croatia leaves Yugoslavia.

Croatia Appoints New Interior, Defense Ministers

LD0207235991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] According to reports we have just received from the Ministry of Information, Onesin Cvitan has been appointed minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Croatia. Josip Boljkovac, the previous minister, will take up a new high-ranking state post. Dr. Sime Djodan has been appointed minister of defense of the Republic of Croatia. Martin Spegelj will become the commander of the Croatian National Guard. This was decided this evening at a session of the Supreme State Council of the Republic of Croatia.

Croatia To Protect Federal Army Deserters

LD0207134191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] In connection with the latest events and the increasingly frequent desertions by soldiers and officers from the Yugoslav Army, the Republic of Croatia's Ministry of Defense announced early this morning that the official offices of the republic have not been sending calls to military personnel to leave the Yugoslav Army. At the same time the Ministry of Defense has announced that, for the sake of general humanitarian principles and (?help) to imperiled persons, any military person who has problems serving and can leave his unit will be accepted and protected.

State Council Accuses YPA of Provocations

LD0307071791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0601 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—The Supreme State Council of the Republic of Croatia has accused the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) of deliberate provocations with the aim to draw Croatia into an armed conflict, it was said in a statement issued this morning.

The Croatian session, which ended late last night, said that the "cease fire has not been observed fully, thus raising the question of responsibility of the army."

The cease fire in the six-day clashes between the YPA and the Slovenian Territorial Defence was violated three times. According to reports of the Supreme Command, it was always broken by the Slovenian side by attacking the army which was retreating.

Even Slovenian President Milan Kucan admitted this [word indistinct] of course, when he told a news conference last night that he had just issued an order to all units to stop provocations.

The Croatian Supreme State Council has [word indistinct] raised the responsibility of the army for yesterday's incident in Jastrebarsko, 20 km from Zagreb. [Word indistinct] in Zagreb and accused the army of "coming out of the barracks in an arrogant show of force," instead of returning to the barracks.

The statement said that the aim was to draw Croatia into the conflict and then attempt of violating the agreement with the European Community delegation on refraining from hostilities at a time when "America is drastically changing its stand on the Yugoslav crisis." [sentence as received]

The council said that last night's statement by chief of staff of the Yugoslav Army Colonel General Blagoje Adzic on treason of the amount which the army is forced to defend, "did not contribute to the calming of the situation." [sentence as received]

The Croatian Supreme State Council accused the Republic of Serbia and "some army circles" of "helping the army of Serbian terrorists in Croatia."

Knin 'Terrorists' Attack Croatian Unit

LD0307000991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Summary] Three members of a Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs special purpose unit were wounded when the unit was attacked a little before 2000 this evening "by a bunch of terrorists from the so-called Knin Secretariat for Internal Affairs, armed with rifle grenades and machine guns" in a clash near Gospic. The internal affairs unit was guarding the agricultural farm facilities of Gospic district jail. Casualties among the attackers are unknown. "A military unit stationed in the immediate vicinity of the jail installations observed all this, but did not intervene. Only as the clash came to an end did they start the engines of armored cars." The wounded were taken to a hospital in Gospic, accompanied by a military transport vehicle.

Croatian Militiamen Reported Killed in Ljubovo

AU0307144691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Danko Peric report from Knin]

[Text] Milan Martic, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Knin and minister for internal affairs in the government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, told journalists today that the Krajina militia had carried out an action last night at the Ljubovo (?pass). Members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MIA] of Croatia had stationed themselves there following the tragic incident in Plitvice.

To judge by Martic's claims that at least 30 members of the units of the MIA of Croatia were killed last night, 1 July [as heard] was even worse in terms of human casualties in the Plitvice area than on the last day of March.

Milan Martic announced that last night's action was carried out because the deadline expired for the ultimatum that was adopted at the last session of the government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, whereby all units and members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia were to withdraw from Krajina and because of the increasingly frequent arrest and maltreatment of Serbs in Lika. Two young inhabitants from the village of Vrebac were killed overnight. They were looking after [word indistinct].

In reply to a question concerning Croatian radio and television reports that four members of the MIA had been killed, Martic said that this was a part of their usual war of disinformation. He claimed that it had been established that most of the 30 MIA members who were

killed were Albanians and that at least another 30 members of the special units of the MIA were wounded at Ljubovo last night.

Members of the Knin Secretariat for Internal Affairs did not suffer any wounded in this action, and no one received even minor scratches. According to Milan Martic, eight Croatian policemen were captured in Dvor na Uni and sent to the Knin prison from Dvor na Uni. The prison now contains 42 members of the Croatian MIA.

Martic also spoke about new captures of Serbs. Thus, all Serbs employed in the medical center in Petrinja have been captured and even those who had signed a declaration of loyalty to the Croatian MIA were not spared.

Casualties, Tension in Zagreb

LD0207205991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)—Tension is growing in the Croatian capital Zagreb, where casualties have been reported in clashes between citizens and the Army. A long line of Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) vehicles [word indistinct] this evening in the direction of Karlovac, some 45 kilometres south-west of Zagreb.

Eight JNA vehicles carrying Red Cross markings are still blocked on a bridge near the Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb.

Croatian Radio has reported that one body can be seen lying under a vehicle on the bridge, while citizens of Zagreb are pelting JNA ambulances with rocks that are trying to reach the [word indistinct]. A delegation made up jointly of officers of the JNA and Zagreb police is on its way to the bridge to clear up the blockade. Heavy JNA vehicles have also been seen approaching the spot from Marshal Tito barracks.

JNA tank crews are digging in their vehicles in northwest Zagreb. All roads connecting Zagreb's centre and the [word indistinct] been sealed off by Zagreb police, who are letting through only those who live in the area or are on urgent business. The streets near the JNA club and Fifth Army District Command in Zagreb are virtually deserted this evening, and the helmeted and flak-jacketed sentries who have been guarding the building for ten days or so are absent.

Several groups of Croatian Interior Ministry troops have been seen this evening in a park some thirty metres south of the complex of buildings.

Army Units Advance Toward Croatian Border

LD0307123391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] According to the latest reports, armored and other units of the Yugoslav Army are advancing from the direction of Batina toward Beli Manastir and Osijek. We have just received an eyewitness report from the village of Knezevi Vinogradi in Baranja, 15 km from the bridge on the Danube near Batina, to the effect that more than 36 tanks and armored personnel carriers have passed through the village and are advancing toward Beli Manastir and Osijek.

Despite growing anxiety among the population of Beli Manastir, the police station and other municipal bodies have appealed for peace and dignity.

Citizens Assemble, Prevent Tank's Departure

LD0207195291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] At 2030 [1830 GMT] we were informed that eight tanks from the Franjo Ogulina-Celjo Army barracks in Jastrebarsko, were ready to leave, but citizens of Jastrebarsko and the surrounding villages have assembled to prevent their departure.

Shots Fired During Demonstration in Zagreb

LD0207185791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—Near Marshal Tito Army barracks, in the southern part of Zagreb, several hundred citizens gathered late in the afternoon and met several [armored] personnel carriers and tanks coming out of the barracks [words indistinct].

Someone threw a Molotov cocktail at one of the tanks. After that, a few shots were heard [words indistinct]. A few people were wounded during the incident.

At the same time at the Mladost [Youth] bridge, in the vicinity of the barracks, barricades of trucks and tankers were set up in an effort to prevent the movement of the Army. The barricades were (?removed) in the evening.

Croatia Does Not Want War With Federal Army

LD0207183191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)—Croatian Vice Premier Franjo Greguric said today that Croatia 'does not want a war with the Yugoslav Army.'

Greguric told newsmen in Zagreb that Croatia was helping Slovenia in its conflict with the Army, but 'will not engage in armed actions' against it. 'If the Army attacks on Slovenia continue,' Croatia 'will have to decide on a full-scale defence from possible attack,'he added.

Another Croatian vice premier, Milan Ramljak, accused the Army of violating the ceasefire agreement with the European troika.

The Yugoslav Army has repeatedly accused Slovenian authorities for violating the ceasefire agreement.

Heavy Gunfire Heard in Eastern Croatia

LD0107050791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2254 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Borovo, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—Prolonged gunfire from automatic weapons, as well as frequent deafening explosions, have been heard from several directions in the area between Borovo Selo and Borovo [eastern Croatia] since 2345 [2145 GMT].

According to eyewitnesses, an intense battle is underway. For the time being, it is difficult to assess what is happening, because telephone lines with the Vukovar police station are constantly engaged. It is impossible to obtain information from any other source. Gunfire and machine-gun bursts continue.

Serbian Students in Croatia Issue Statement

AU0207130391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Report on statement issued by "committee of students of Belgrade Faculties for the Defense of Krajina"]

[Text] We demand from the federal authorities and the Supreme Command that they recognize the independent Slovene state and use the next three months to work out the Slovene debt to Yugoslavia and the permanent withdrawl of the Army units from the territory of that republic.

The (?same principle) should also be applied to the Croatian people and their right to form an independent Croatian state on their ethnic and historic territories, west of [name indistinct] Karlobag. Virovitica should be recognized.

This was stated in a statement by the committee of the students of Belgrade Faculties for the Defense of Krajina. The statement also says that it is not in the interest of the Serbians to live in the same state with people of hostile inclinations and especially that it is not in their interest to have its youth lose their lives under the five-pointed star on territories that have never been Serbian.

The president of the Serbian Government and the president of the Serbian Assembly, and opposition parties are asked publicly to state whether they feel themselves to be more Serbs or Yugoslavs.

Melika To Be Bombed Unless Units May Pass

LD0207133591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[(Davorin Matejasic) report from Karlovac]

[Summary] There is growing tension in Karlovac and the surrounding area. At 0500 today, five MiGs flew by from Slovenia toward Bihac. Unlike yesterday, today guards at Yugoslav People's Army barracks in Karlovac are wearing helmets. Two trucks full of armed soldiers were seen in the town this morning.

"From yesterday all bridges over the river Kupa on the border between Croatia and Slovenia have been closed. Apart from the earlier closed bridges on the Slovene side in Jurovski Brod and [word indistinct], one cannot cross the bridges at Prilisce and Vinica on the upper reaches of the river Kupa in the region of the municipality of Duga Resa either. According to unconfirmed reports and contacts with journalists of Radio Karlovac and their counterparts from Novo Mesto, Melika will be bombed unless the armored military columns from Jastrebarsko are allowed to pass."

Croatia Protests New Fifth Army Commander

LD0207133691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Croatia has lodged a vehement protest with the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council against the illegal appointment of the new commander of the Fifth Army District. The Croatian government streses that it has always insisted and will continue to insist that the national structure of cadres in the Yugoslav People's Army, and especially those in high positions, on the territory of the Republic of Croatia be gradually adapted to the national structure of the population of Croatia.

The statement adds that the opposite practice is at work in the cadre changes in the commands, institutions, and units of the Yugoslav Army on the territory of Croatia. In its protest note, the Croatian Government says the fact is that all batallion, brigade, and corps commanders, as well as the three highest-ranking officers of the Fifth Army District, are of non-Croatian nationality.

Zadar Airport Closed to Civil Traffic

LD0207151791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] In compliance with the order of federal air traffic control, Zadar airport has today been closed to traffic. At the same time, air traffic is banned for all aircraft flying at a height of over 10,000 meters.

Yesterday, only one Croatia Airlines aircraft landed at Zadar, but not a single aircraft has taken off from Zadar airport.

According to announcements from the Zadar police administration at Zadar military airport, which is right next to the civil airport, there are many aircraft belonging to the Yugoslav People's Army air force. Military planes are taking off and landing every few minutes on the runway. As for the situation at the civil airport, it is difficult to obtain direct information from Zadar airport since officials are reluctant to give any. According to unofficial information, confirmed from several sources, members of the Yugoslav People's Army

are erecting barriers at night in front of the civil airport and removing them during the day.

Zagreb Airport Reopens to All Air Traffic

LD0207153691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The office of Dragutin Lapovski, director general of Zagreb airport, has announced that at 1645 [1445 GMT] Zagreb airport was reopened to all air traffic. An official instruction to reopen the airport was given by the Army District's air traffic control located at Zagreb airport. Zagreb airport closed for traffic at 1045.

Pula Airport Closed to Civilian Traffic

LD0207150491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pula, July 2 (TANJUG)—The airport at the city of Pula, northern Yugoslav Adriatic coast, closed for civilian traffic today.

A few days ago the Ljubljana airport was shut down, as was this morning the airport in Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia.

Glina Attack Launched From Army-Controlled Area

LD0207152391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] At a news conference this morning, Djuro Brodarac, chief of the Sisak police authorities, reported that last night Martic's [Krajina secretary for internal affairs] terrorists and outlaws attacked the police station in Kozin Brod in the Dvor na Uni municipality and the police station in Glina. The attack at the police station in Kozin Brod started at about 0300 today. The fighting continued till dawn when the Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry [IAM] forces succeeded in repelling the attack and forcing the terrorists to withdraw. There were no casualties among the IAM forces.

At about 0100 today in Glina terrorists opened fire on the downtown police station. A fierce attack on the police station was launched at 0300 from two directions. The fighting lasted until 0700 when the IAM units succeeded in repelling the attack. According to Djuro Brodarac, there were no injured among the IAM forces.

Djuro Brodarac dwelled on the conduct of the Yugoslav Army during these attacks. According to him the attack in Glina was launched from the area controlled by the Army. In Brodarac's view, there is no doubt that the Army allowed Martic's outlaws to attack the police station. The Army's role was not in line with the agreement with the officers. We shall therefore have to clarify the Army's role in these and other incidents, Brodarac added.

Brodarac also stated that on 26 June in Glina 16 Croatian IAM policemen of Croatian nationality were captured by Martic's terrorists and were still being held as hostages.

Croatian Forces Blockade Kostajnica Municipality

LD0207171691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Kostajnica, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The executive council of the municipal assembly of Kostajnica [words indistinct] says that the situation on the territory of this municipality is very complex and difficult. Kostajnica is under a complete blockade of the forces of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs. They are occupying all the main points in the town. They are erecting machine-gun points and control all the traffic in town and the roads to the town. It was said at the conclusion of the session that the majority of the Serbian and part of the Croatian population of Kostajnica have left town, while the people of the villages are in the surrounding woods.

The executive council of Kostajnica assesses as positive the fact that despite the tense situation and constant provocations of Ministry of Internal Affairs members, there have not been more serious incidents on the territory of the municipality.

Paper Supports 'Titoist Elements' in Federal Army

LD0207144591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Split, July 2 (TANJUG)—"Titoist elements which are a thorn in the side of the Greater-Serbian option" should be upheld in the Yugoslav Army, the Split daily SLOBODNA DALMACIJA (Republic of Croatia) writes today.

Tito was Yugoslavia's president from the Second World War up to 1980, when he died. He was Croatian and a communist and under his rule Yugoslavia was constituted as a community of equal republics and peoples.

The daily assesses that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic remains "irreconcilable" and that "economic reasons have pushed him into war and not some special hatred towards other peoples or Greater Serbia aspirations."

Commenting on the election of Stipe Mesic as president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, the daily assesses that he will simply "symbolize a verbal survival of Yugoslavia", adding that the economic interest of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia lies in the creation of their own states.

Military Movements Noted in Zagreb Area

LD0307085291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0340 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The war psychosis and war conditions are becoming increasingly evident in Zagreb and Croatia. There were several incidents in the city yesterday between members of the Army and townsfolk. During the evening people blocked the bridge near the Marshal Tito barracks and halted eight military vehicles, including some bearing Red Cross markings.

Military movements were also noted on the road to Karlovac. West of Zagreb, about 2 km from the Slovene-Croatian border, tanks have started to dig in on the Croatian side. Officials of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs last night blocked all approaches in the western part of the town towards (?Samobor). The situation, however, is unclear.

Military Facilities in Rijeka Surrounded

LD0307092591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Rijeka, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—Talks are under way at the Rijeka Corps Command between Lieutenant Colonel General Marjan Cad and representatives of the municipality and the Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry. The talks were prompted by overnight developments, when all military facilities in the town were surounded by armed persons and snipers appeared on buildings surrounding the barracks in Trsat.

Sources close to the Rijeka Corps Command reported that the town hospital has been occupied by armed people, and that an artillery piece has been deployed on the roof of the hospital building. There are no details about what kind of weapons are being used, or if the patients have been evacuated from the hospital.

Another attack by the Slovene Territorial Defense on a Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] unit was repelled overnight in Fernetici. The attack was the fourth since 1500 yesterday, when the Sezana municipal leadership agreed on tthe following conditions for a cease-fire: restraint on both sides not to attack each other, restoring communications, and guaranteeing free supplies to Army units.

The media war in the region does not seem to be abating. According the media here, it is the YPA units that are responsible for the attacks and the violations of the cease-fire agreement. According to Croatian Radio, the Army opened artillery fire on the Slovene Territorial Defense members at the border crossing at Lazaret. The Slovene Territorial Defense did not respond, but the Croatian Radio reporter added that the Territorial Defense did succeed in capturing the border crossing.

The main topic of conversation in Rijeka is the movement of the column of, as is claimed here, 180 tanks toward Zagreb.

Daily Sees Revival of 'Greater Serbia' Plan

LD0307102691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—Serbia and its president Slobodan Milosevic are responsible for the tragic consequences of the armed clashes between members of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) and the Territorial Defence units of the newly proclaimed independent and sovereign Republic of Slovenia, the editorialist of the Zagreb daily VJESNIK assesses.

The most influential daily in the Republic of Croatia, which together with Slovenia, recently decided to "dissociate" from Yugoslavia, implies that the "force of the Army's reply" to the Slovenian Territorial units "augurs the final phase of the old plan of creating a greater Serbia."

"Serbia is no longer heeding any risks, regardless of the stands of Europe", while the Yugoslav Army, "its first Slovenian failure justified by an undefined final goal of its action, now wishes to use this as an occasion for a total conflict," the editorialist sets out.

The daily notes that "in line with Milosevic's strategy of conquering the whole of Yugoslavia", a "quiet" military coup "has replaced the pro-Yugoslav current in the Army leadership with a greater Serbian cadre."

"All pro-Yugoslav forces in the federal political leadership can expect the same fate after having played out their role in Milosevic's plans through their integralist trickery," Vjesnik's editorialist writes.

Information Center Confirms Troop Movements

LD0307103991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The information center in Zupanja [eastern Croatia] has confirmed reports about the Yugoslav Army forces splitting off in the direction of Adasevci and Ilok. These forces are still on the territory of Vojvodina, and for the time being there is no evidence of any movement toward the Croatian border. Officials in Zupanja have so far received no reports about the movements of Army columns or equipment in the direction of the area of the Zupanja municipality from Brcko or Orasje in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Tank Convoy Reportedly Crosses Croatian Border

AU0307112091 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The tank convoy of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] that departed from Belgrade this morning crossed the Croatian border at midday and is moving further into Croatia. APA received this information from Croatian correspondents. A total of 180 vehicles started from three places in the Serbian province of Vojvodina and from Bosnia-Herzegovina. The convoy stopped for several hours near the Croatian border.

Serbia

Serbian Prime Minister Faults FEC

AU0207160191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Speech by Serbian Prime Minister Dragutin Zelenovic to the Serbian Assembly in Belgrade—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Following the general situation, the Government of Serbia has been holding a continuous session. At its session of 1 July it discussed the political-security situation in Serbia and Yugoslavia and, on the basis of the reports submitted by the ministers for internal affairs, defense, and foreign affairs of Serbia, as well as on the basis of the discussion, the Serbian Government decided to draw the attention of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and its president to the following:

First, that the decision on the cease-fire in Slovenia and the suspension of the decisions of the Croat and Slovene Assemblies on dissociation in the initial period of dissociation, that is, secession, as well as the establishment of normal work in the SFRY Presidency were received in the Republic of Serbia with the hope that this will help toward finding a peaceful solution to the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Second, that the content of the decision of the Federal Executive Council on taking possession of the border crossings of Yugoslavia and the protection of borders, (?that is,) the implementation of this task, have left a humiliating impression concerning the procedure and the control of activities by the Federal Executive Council (?and point to) the inability of the Federal Government to control current trends.

This assessment is (?based) on the statement made by Ante Markovic in Ljubljana during his talks with the Slovene leadership when he particularly stressed that every nation has the right to decide on its own future and that nothing can be solved by force, but he forgot to stress at the same time that all this should be solved in agreement with other factors of the federation.

Third, despite the cease-fire agreement, we can see that impudent and brutal attacks are being perpetrated against the Yugoslav People's Army with the aim of (?eliminating it). Some units have been under attack for several days, which is (?inappropriate) even for war conditions and this causes great bitterness among the soldiers, parents, and all Serbian people.

Therefore the Government of the Republic of Serbia demands that these inhumane acts by the Slovene authorities and organs be stopped immediately. The Government of the Republic of Serbia deeply regrets this kind of conduct and uses this occasion and this high place to express its condolences to the families of the soldiers killed, whatever nationality they ar

Fourth, the Government of the Republic of Serbia draws particular attention to events in the Republic of Croatia where pressure, threats, terror, and killings of members of the Serbian public occur every day. So far more than 4,200 people have fled to the Republic of Serbia. Moreover, the mobilization of about 100,000 citizens of Croat nationality cannot be interpreted in any other way than as an act to further frighten Serbian people.

Fifth, the Federal Executive Council should especially clarify the process of mobilization, which can be interpreted in different ways, as it has not been carried out in all parts of the country in the same way.

Sixth, as regards what is being done and what has not been done, the fact is that the Government of the Republic of Serbia cares about the safety of the Serbian people in all parts of the country and has therefore increased the readiness of the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia and controls the situation in accordance with the Serbian Constitution and within the limits [words indistinct].

Seventh, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has worked out a program for the defense forces of the republic as a system of territorial defense, with a large number of people who would fully cooperate with the units of the Yugoslav People's Army in all cases where this might be necessary and where sections of the Serbian people are threatened.

Eighth, by a deliberate or clumsy decision by the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav People's Army has fallen into a trap without the power to defend itself with arms.

Ninth, the Government of the Republic of Serbia is aware of the danger of the insufficiently defined agreement of the three EC ministers and the western republics, which is pointed out by BORBA of 2 July citing a TANJUG report from Rome citing among other things a statement by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs [words indistinct] that Serbs undertook the obligation to bring soldiers back to their barracks and Croats and Slovenes to accept the package of the EC proposals, which clearly shows the possible dangers of the agreement, as the Serbs have neither sent their army anywhere in Yugoslavia nor is it in accordance with the general policy of the Republic of Serbia, which renders this statement, to say the least, insufficiently (?serious).

Tenth, at the session of the government we also discussed the question of the concrete responsibility of the most responsible people in the Federal Executive Council and its organs for giving (?imprecise) information on the activities of the Army, about (?involving) the Army in the process that was not sufficiently worked out, which led to the deaths of soldiers and officers and inflicted particularly great damage to the reputation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia demands that the Federal Executive Council and all federal organs

carefully examine actions in their work, particularly those that concern citizens, young people, and the members of the Serbian people living outside Serbia and, if they are not able to perform the job as defined by the SFRY Constitution, immediately resign.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia is systematically following events in the crisis areas and is taking the necessary measures in the interest of the Serbian people and the Republic of Serbia and other peoples and nationalities who live in Serbia and Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Milosevic Named Commander of Territorial Defense

AU0207171391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, received the command of the Territorial Defense of Serbia led by Colonel General Slavoljub Djokic. It was assessed at the meeting that all tasks for the preparation and organization of the Territorial Defense of Serbia to be completed by 1995 had been fully accomplished by 30 June of this year.

The Territorial Defense of Serbia is well organized, trained, and armed with modern weapons to carry out efficiently all tasks.

This is the conclusion made during the meeting between the president of Serbia and the republican command of the Territorial Defense.

Zelenovic Addresses Parents in Serbian Assembly

AU0207212591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Zoran Vaskovic report]

[Text] There are about 100 parents in the hall of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. They are mainly mothers who are waiting for new information on when their soldier children will return from Slovenia. Dragutin Zelenovic [president of the Serbian Government] is on the rostrum at the moment. Let us hear what he is saying:

[Zelenovic] I want to say something else. We are doing everything in our power to ensure that all our soldiers return. [shouting]

[Vaskovic] So there is a lot of dissatisfaction in the Serbian Assembly. I should also say that an hour ago, a demand was made, which contained six points. It was demanded of Slobodan Milosevic that he make the decision that the soldiers immediately return to Serbia. It is being demanded that the recruits of the Yugoslav People's Army be [word indistinct]. It is being demanded that the accountability of all those who caused this situation be established and that they be replaced.

The mothers are frequently stressing that their demands in this situation should not be used for achieving the aims of political parties. In contrast to several hours ago, when many party symbols could clearly be seen here, there is none of this now. The mothers are generally insisting on information on what has happened to their children and demanding that they be addressed by one of the deputies.

As I said, Dragutin Zelenovic is on the rostrum at the moment.

Serbian Minister Promises Return of Soldiers

LD0307000491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2144 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The parents [in the Serbian Assembly] were addressed at about 2300 [2100 GMT] by Admiral Miodrag Jokic, minister of defense of the Republic of Serbia, who said that the situation in Slovenia's war theater has radically changed thanks to the energetic action of Commander Avramovic. A truce has been secured as Slovenia has complied with the conditions. As soon as the truce is consolidated, which is expected to take place soon, soldiers from Serbia will go home.

Jokic pointed out that it is impossible to return them within 24 hours, as their parents are demanding. He said that they should trust the Army, since it is going to return the soldiers.

Serbian Opposition Demands Resignations

LD0207183591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—A group of deputies of the Serbian Rennaissance Movement, the Democratic Party, and a few other deputies of some other opposition parties today sent a proposal to the Serbian Assembly to release Borisav Jovic and Sejdo Bajramovic of their memberships of the SFRY Presidency before the expiration of their mandates.

The explanation for the group of fourteen's proposal, opposition deputies say, is that the release is being requested because of behavior deemed inadequate given the situation, that we have, as it says, been led into, and [words indistinct] to Serbia and the Serbian people. They have voted, as the explanation says, against the interests of Serbia.

Serbian Opposition Seeks Direct Responsibility

LD0207151991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The morning session of the People's Assembly of Serbia will resume this afternoon when, at the proposal of the group of deputies of the Socialist Party of Serbia, Dragutin Zelenovic, prime minister of the government, will report on the current situation in the country.

The opposition deputies have proposed setting up a committee to establish direct and individual responsibility of the functionaries of Serbia-Slobodan Milosevic, Borisav Jovic, Dragutin Zelenovic and Aleksandar Bakocevic—for the current economic, legal and political chaos in Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the People's Assembly of Serbia, said that the proposal was irregular, since it did not obtain support from at least 84 deputies.

Demonstrations Continue at Serbian Assembly

LD0307022891

[Editorial Report] Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 0001 GMT on 3 July begins its news bulletin with a detailed report on the 2 July demonstration before the Serbian Assembly, the participants in which called for Serbian servicemen to be brought home, for an end to hostilities, and for Milosevic's resignation.

After the weather at the end of the bulletin at 0005 GMT, another reporter comes to the microphone to describe Belgrade Television's reaction to the Slovene leaders' news conference, at which agreement on a cessation of hostilities was announced. Belgrade television, the announcer points out, repeats Blagoje Adzic's statement, gives a detailed report on Colonel General Negovanovic's news conference, and repeats reports on armed clashes. A Belgrade Television correspondent sent a dispatch from Ljubljana on the cease fire announced at 2100, but then adds that intense clashes have not ended in Logatec. It seems that Serbia intends to keep on [word indistinct] the atmosphere of lies about the military and warmongering action," the reporter says, adding that there is, as yet, no answer to the question of whose interests this is in.

Up to 300 people are still demonstrating in front of the Serbian Assembly, the reporter adds, repeating their demands for Serbian men to be brought home and the resignation of President Milosevic and the republican government.

Obradovic Urges Recognition of Slovene Secession

LD0207174691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—"The Assembly of Serbia should recognize the secession of Slovenia since in the light of the latest events life with them in one state is no longer possible." This was said today by Pavid Obradovic, vice-president of the People's Assembly of Serbia, during debate at the session today.

Vice-President Obradovic also called for the withdrawal of the Serbian and Montenegrin youth from the Yugoslav People's Army units on Slovene territory because, as he put it, there is nothing worth fighting for there. Serbs in Croatia must be given protection without delay and the decisions of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina recognized soon, Obradovic said. He called for the creation of the Serbian Army with the help of army experts.

DAK Warns Federal Government on 'Mobilization'

LD0207142191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Democratic Alliance of Kosovo [DAK] sent a letter today to the Presidency and public of Yugoslavia warning of the large-scale mobilization of Kosovo Albanians and their transport vehicles. The letter also states that the mobilized Albanians are being taken outside Kosovo and are being replaced by Serbian reservists. The Yugoslav Presidency is urged to do its utmost to prevent possible clashes and bloodshed.

Protest Outside Serbian Assembly Draws 5,000

AU0207213591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Nebojsa Spajic report]

[Text] There are a large number of citizens in front of the Serbian Assembly building at the moment. Here is our colleague Nebojsa Spajic:

[Spajic] There are between 5,000 and 10,000 people in front of the Serbian Assembly building, it is difficult to estimate the number because of the shape of the area. They are being addressed by party representatives and people who introduce themselves as representatives of the parents who are inside the Serbian Assembly building.

The demands are virtually the same and boil down to the demand that the children in the Yugoslav People's Army from Serbia return from Slovenia and that the Yugoslav People's Army no longer operate there. As a second demand is that if it is necessary to save those who are blockaded there, the reserve forces of the Yugoslav People's Army should be mobilized, but only those people who are older than 30 years old.

Otherwise, although the atmosphere is noisy and full of protests, both because of the Yugoslav People's Army and the leadership of Serbia, it is nevertheless not electrically-charged and the militiamen standing at the entrance of the building of the Serbian Assembly are behaving quite correctly toward the citizens, and the citizens are behaving in the same way to them.

International

Austria 'Clearly Taking Sides' in Crisis

LD0207222191 Belgrade Radio Yugoslavia in English 2100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now known for certain that Austria is concentrating its forces on its border with Yugoslavia quite close to the border line. There have been hints that border crossing routes are mined and even violations of the airspace have been reported. Austria also provides loudspeakers for members of Slovenian Territorial Defense units to bring psychological and propaganda pressure to bear on Yugoslav People's Army units whose only task is to protect the state borders.

Thus Austria is directly and unequivocally interfering in developments in Yugoslav territory in a way that is bound to raise tensions on the border and in Yugoslavia. Because of this the Yugoslav deputy foreign secretary has lodged a protest to the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade. Unfortunately, Vienna's reaction was antagonistic to say the least.

The question is whether official circles in Vienna are consciously risking to spoil an entire period of successful relations with their southern neighbor by making a wrong move in this situation. It is somewhat unbelievable that official Vienna does not see that there is a discrepancy between its policy and that of the European Community towards the crisis in Yugoslavia and Slovenia.

Such behavior of Austria, somewhere between political favoring and totally pragmatic moves—that is, it is clearly taking sides—in this case the side of Slovenia's forceful secession, gives rise to justified fear and to many questions. What are Vienna's real motives and who is behind them? Isn't Austria getting itself into a risky game which, as a rule, never ends well? Finally, is Vienna disregarding to such an extent everything that has happened in history between Vienna and the people living in Yugoslavia today? Even the smallest steps by Austria in the wrong direction are enough to evoke negative historical memories.

The latest statements about the so-called successful cooperation between the Austrian Army and Slovenian Territorial Defense units being (?used) by [word indistinct] the president of the provincial government of [word indistinct] while a legal and sovereign Yugoslavia still exists, can in no way be understood as a benevolent gesture by a neighboring country and its army.

It is only a reason more for interpreting Austria's conduct in and towards the Yugoslav crisis is a form of a provincial policy [as heard] and its ambitions, in the center lies an illusion of easy access to the warm sea and the revival of its one time greatness.

EC President Agrees To Send Observers

LD0307025991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2246 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Rome, July 2 (TANJUG)—Europe Community president, Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, agreed tonight in Rome with a formal proposal by Italy on urgently sending EC observers to Yugoslavia.

Lubbers came to Rome to present the program of the Netherlands' six-month chairmanship of the EC which started yesterday.

According to Lubbers "more structural" solutions should be sought for the Yugoslav crisis. He gave precedence to a form which would combine the right of peoples to self-determination with the preservation of some kind of territorial cohesion as a pillar of stability.

If this succeeds in Yugoslavia, it would be useful also for analogous future situations. If we fail, we must be worried about other regions in Eastern Europe, Lubbers said.

Meanwhile, Italian President Francesco Cossiga had talks with Defense Minister Virginio Rognoni. Though no details were disclosed, it has been learned unofficially that the main topic was Yugoslavia.

EC Mission Arrives To Oversee Cease-Fire

LD0307134691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)—A European Community mission arrived here today to oversee observance of the cease-fire agreement in Slovenia.

The mission is composed of high officials of the Dutch, Luxembourg and Portuguese Foreign Ministries and a representative of the EC Commission.

The mission will meet officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs during the day to discuss the latest developments in Yugoslavia. Implementation of the three EC terms for normalizing the situation, set by three EC foreign ministers who visited Yugoslavia on a goodwill mission early this week, will also be on the agenda.

The mission is expected to visit Zagreb and Ljubljana tomorrow.

Loncar Discusses Situation With U.S. Envoy

LD0207172191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar Tuesday afternoon received U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Warren Zimmermann.

Loncar informed Zimmermann about the latest developments in Slovenia and the efforts of the Yugoslav Presidency and Federal Government to resolve the situation.

The U.S. ambassador expressed understanding for the efforts of the Yugoslav Presidency and Federal Government.

Telecommunication Links With Germany Disrupted

LD0207124991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Bonn, July 2 (TANJUG)—Telecommunication links between Germany and Yugoslavia continue disrupted for the most part. The sole exception is the telephone line with Ljubljana.

Representative of Telecom, the German state company for telecommunications, on Tuesday told TANJUG reporter that two percent of the lines with Ljubljana were disrupted, as well as 84 percent of the lines with Belgrade and 86 percent with Zagreb. The lines toward Sarajevo were completely dead.

The Telecom management at present knows only that lines have been disrupted on the Yugoslav soil, but not when they will be restored to order.

Genscher Meets Slovene Officials in Austria

AU0207111791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Excerpts] The situation in Slovenia is becoming increasingly complicated and tense from minute to minute. According to the information of Slovene Information Minister Kacin, at 1215 [1015 GMT] the Yugoslav Air Force again bombed the units of the Territorial Defense Forces of Slovenia that are encircling the units and 60 armored personnel carriers. [passage indistinct] At present, Slovene Vice Premier Andrej Ocvirk, Defense Minister Janez Jansa, and Information Minister Jelko Kacin are holding a news conference. Here are the most important points.

Jelko Kacin informed reporters that a meeting between German Foreign Minister Genscher and the Slovene leadership took place in Villach in Austria. I do not know who spoke to Genscher. It is likely that it was Milan Kucan and Assembly President France Bucar.

Genscher said that he is concerned about the situation in Slovenia and Yugoslavia and that he is immediately going to a meeting with the three EC ministers. After that he will go to Prague tomorrow to attend the CSCE session where he will propose to the 35 representative of European countries to demand a cease-fire in Yugoslavia.

Let us also say that the reason that Genscher did not come to Ljubljana, according to the Slovene side, is due to the military activities that started in Slovenia this morning.

Genscher's Schedule Changed

LD0207104991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Jul (TANJUG)—The Ministry of Information of the Republic of Croatia has told the editorial board of TANJUG for the Republic Croatia that the program for the visit to Ljubljana by German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been changed. Genscher was to have met Milan Kucan and Dr. Franjo Tudjman in Ljubljana. The Ministry of Information of the Republic of Croatia is at the moment unable to announce the details of the change in the program of the stay of the German foreign minister in Ljubljana.

Kucan Comments on Talks With Genscher

LD0207184291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] There have been positive reverberations of the noon meeting today between German Foreign Minister Genscher, Slovene President Milan Kucan, and Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel in (Warnbad) near Villach [in the Austrian province of Carinthia]. We have already reported on Genscher's statement, but here is a brief summary of the statement made by Milan Kucan after their meeting. Kucan said that this visit signified great moral and political support for Slovenia regardless of the venue of the meeting. Genscher has promised to involve European Foreign Ministers and other European ministers, and to alert European countries through the (?CSCE).

Regarding the commission to supervise the cease-fire arrangement, Kucan said that the Slovene side had appointed members of this commission as early as last night. Unfortunately, this had not been done by the government in Belgrade. Regarding the demand for an international commission of observers promised by Genscher, Kucan said that this commission was required because in Yugoslavia today it was impossible to set up a reliable control group of observers.

Slovenia has, for 50 years, co-financed the Army, which means the weapons that are now being so brutally employed against the Slovene people. No one wants these weapons, all we want is for the men to peacefully go back to their barracks, but not to repeat the campaign through Slovenia, because one tank campaign has caused enormous material damage. One more of these campaigns would turn Slovenia into a plowed field.

Answering a question asked by Mr. Wittmar, a Radio Klagenfurt journalist, whether Kucan was an optimist, Kucan replied: If someone manages to establish control over the Army—and this can only be done by an international commission—the road will be open for political talks; this is the most important thing at this point. [passage omitted]

Kopar TV Calls on Rome for Help

LD0207182291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1724 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Rome, July 2 (TANJUG)—Official of the Italian Radio and Television (RAI) Sergio Bindi said here today that they had received 'a dramatic call for help from Kopar Television.'

According to Bindi, 'Yugoslav Federal units have bombed television transmitters in Ljubljana, destroying many.'

Kopar Television asked the Third Channel of the Italian State Television, which is well received in Istria and Slovenia, to take over Kopar and Slovenian television broadcasts. Bindi (?said he) had immediately informed RAI General Manager Vianni Pasquarelli about the demand. Pasquarelli 'has already taken action in that respect,' he added.

Macedonia

Macedonian Government Comments on Clashes

LD0207215491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, July 2 (TANJUG)—The government of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia said this evening it was greatly dismayed over the mobilization of the Army reserve in the Republic without its knowledge and consent.

In a reference to the clashes in Slovenia between the Republic's territorial defence and police on the one side and the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) on the other, the Macedonian Government said it did not accept a war which had in a way also been forced on Macedonia.

The government reiterated its views that not a single conscript could leave Macedonia, especially not to be sent to the combat zone, and that all reserve troops which were mobilized could not leave the Republic.

Sixteen Macedonians taken prisoner by the Slovenes in the fighting over the past few days were released today after an intervention by Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov and are on their way to their homes, it was announced at the government's session.

One Macedonian soldier and one NCO were killed and nine JNA members wounded in the fighting in Slovenia.

The Macedonian Government said the security and political situation in the Republic was stable but that the situation in the other parts of the country warranted increased precautionary measures.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Supports EC Plan

LD0207193991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 2 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovenia and its President Alija Izetbegovic today upheld the decisions reached during a recent visit by an EC mission to Yugoslavia and called on all sides to respect the ceasefire accord.

The Presidency demands, it was announced, the halt of the current mobilization in some parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina unless it is aimed at checking combat readiness.

The Presidency believes that mobilization is necessary to defend the Yugoslav borders and that a decision on this should be taken by the Yugoslav Presidency in the capacity of the Supreme Command.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency called on the Slovenian leadership to enable the return to their homes of captured Yugoslav Army soldiers.

The republic's Presidency adopted a letter, which will be sent to the state presidency and which demands that the Army enable all soldiers in Slovenia to contact their families.